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#### For the Herald and Journal BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF EARLY METH-ODIST PREACHERS.

REV. JOSIAH EATON.

had fore-ordained whatsoever comes to pass," Nearly one hundred were added to the churches. though faithfully taught them every Sabbath. Much praise is due to a few brethren, especially At the age of sixteen he went an apprentice to Br. Luther B. Knight, for their faith and works Thomas's Printing office, at Worcester. It was too.

Hudson, where he remained two years, and then returned to his father. It was in H. that he first heard Freeborn Garrettson and the Methodists; became serious, but on returning to Massachusetts, lost his seriousness. An unfortunate domestic circumstance led him to leave his native State, with the intention of going as far as winds and waves would carry him. never beginning of Methodism in that town. The work | best respects to all his old friends. numbered about one hundred.

and his wife, (Fanny N.) travelled that circuit; historical items for publication. 1819, supplied; 1820, J. S. Ayer and J. Eaton, travelled the circuit and enlarged it in territory and numbers. Formed two classes in Pennemaquon (Pembroke.) Members added in Charlotte, Alexander, and Cooper. In these places small classes, of six or eight members each, had been formed by Bro. Newell, or Joseph Lull. Samuel Dunn was the most efficient member, were converted. Bro. Eaton remained two years and a half in that vicinity, in connection with his numbers.

Methodism is now prospering. Ephraim, town of Prospect.

distressing scenes and conflicts; became invol- dience with its continuance. ved in debt, unjustly lost all his property by How can slavery be vindicated, such slavery

freed from embarrassments by the persevering efforts of A. H. Hall, who was the stationed preacher that year. The Church here has seen days of prosperity, and of adversity and dark-Some of our most efficient men, have labored on this station, such as M. Trafton, A. P. Hillman, A. Moore, and I. Lord.

Josiah Eaton was born in the town of Barre, The little Church in Calais village, has strug-Massachusetts, October 31, 1789. His parents gled through many difficulties; sometimes have were members of the Congregational Church, had to meet in school houses, halls, &c., until and his father Deacon of the same. Josiah was 1847, when, by the perseverance of a few breththe youngest child. He had serious impressions ren, they obtained a house, in which to worship at an early age; read the Bible through before God. In 1846, four of our members in the he was ten years old. He has no recollection village, bought the old school house, and conof hearing or reading a Christian experience verted it into a chapel. It is now paid for, pews until he experienced religion, at the age of sold, &c. In February, 1847, a glorious revival twenty-six. His father was a rigid Calvinist. commenced in the new chapel, under the labors Josiah had no faith in the Calvinistic doctrines of father Eaton, and Wm. H. Crawford, and of election and reprobation; nor yet that "God spread on both sides of the St. Croix river.

here his morals became corrupted, and himself Methodism was introduced into Addison and dissipated. During his twenty-first year he Columbia village, by father Lee and D. McCall, travelled through the New England States, Wesleyan Missionaries, some forty years ago. returned, was married, and lived on a farm with They have a good meeting house at the latter his father about two years; travelled through place. It was introduced into Machias, about the State of New York; removed his family to 1838, by Charles C. Cone; and in 1840 a glo-

far as winds and waves would carry him, never labored day and night for nearly three months, to return. God, in his providence, ordered it publicly and privately, with increase apparently otherwise. He landed in Castine, on the Penob- of health and strength. He travels with the scot river, in the (then) District of Maine; and same "old horse," as he calls him, without abatein the June following, experienced the pardon of ment, hundreds of miles in a year. He has lived his sins; and soon wrote to his father to let him to see this wilderness rise into a cultivated spot. know where he was, and what the Lord had done Where 30 years ago there was only a "log hut," for him. From the first day of his religious life, he took part in the social worship of God, by farm; where there was only a foot-path, the U. prayer and exhortation; he was afterwards S. mail coach and four, proudly and rapidly licensed to exhort; held meetings in the towns of Penobscot, Sedgwick, Brooksville, Surry, &c. In 1818 and 1819, he kept school in the town of Castine, one mile from the village. Here dwelt, there are now nearly five thousand, and God blessed his labors, in connection with J. S. six houses for public worship! "What has God Aver. Twenty-five of his largest and best wrought?" Father Eaton thinks "down East scholars experienced religion, and about as many is not so far below the west as many imagine more, mostly heads of families, became Chris- "Here are men and minds as large as elsewhere; tians; making two classes in that neighborhood, and we need as good preachers here, as in Bos and a small one in the village. This was the ton city, or Columbia's District." He sends his

spread through Ponobscot, until the converts In preparing the above for the press, I have only acted the part of a transcriber; having In June, 1820, he went on to the old St. Croix given the facts which were handed to me almost circuit, embracing all the territory East of Ma- verbatim et literatim. Having a desire to have chias to the British line. In 1816 a small the traces of our history, which exist only in the society of Methodists, had been formed in Calais minds of our old members, treasured up, before and Robbinston. In 1818, Ebenezer F. Newell they shall be lost forever, I solicited these

> Very Respectfully, EDWIN A. HELMERSHAUSEN. Calais, Me., Feb. 10, 1848.

### DR. WATERBURY ON SLAVERY.

Rev. Dr. Waterbury, of this city, is writing who is now living, and has two sons in the min- a series of articles on Slavery, in the Boston Reistry, Levi and Charles B. Dunn. One hundred corder. We extract the following from one of

others; among whom was Heman Nickerson. What has been said of the influence of slavery During this time he preached in Eastport, Lubec, on the marriage relation, applies with equal Whiting, Edmonds, Trescott, Perry, Pembroke, force to the obligation of parents and children. Dennysville, Crawford, &c., and formed societies With this natural relation, slavery directly and in several places. From one to two hundred criminally interferes. Under this dark system were added to the Church. In 1837 a small it is scarcely possible to imagine the existence of class was formed in Eastport by Wm. Brown. household virtues. These are reared under the Next year, I. Mc Mahon was stationed there, and influence of parental authority, of filial reverence a good revival followed; another in 1840. F. A. and of an independent domestic home. Where Soule preached in the old Babtist meeting house, slavery is not, each family is a little community where they now worship. In 1845 a powerful of itself, with a head to control, with laws to revival took place under the labors of Wm. H. govern, and with motives to obey. God has sanc-Crawford. Since then, they have struggled on. tioned, and promised his blessing, under these Methodism was introduced into Lubec, or Whi- circumstances. He has imposed a duty on the ting, by Moses Hill; a powerful revival taking parent and on the child. The one party is to be place in West Lubec, (South Bay.) A small faithful in moral training, and the other is unsociety was formed at the Point, which labored der obligations of reverence and obedience. So under serious difficulties, for want of a house of sacred and important is this relation, involving worship, until 1847, when a very neat one was so much personal felicity, and so much good to creeded by the persevering efforts of J. Keith. society, that the Almighty has made it the subject of an explicit statute in that moral code The winter of 1823 he spent in Massachusetts, which is admitted to be the universal obligation. and preached in Barre, Hubbardston, Oakham, What then are the bearings of slavery on this reand Rutland; spreading the alarm as the first lation? The father has not even a moral control Methodist preacher known in those places. over his child. Slavery forbids the authority with There were two Methodists in Barre-Father which God has clothed him. The master claims Plummer and wife; one in Oakham; none in the child as his property as soon as it is born the other towns; yet many were friendly to the regulates its physical training and exerts over it doctrines of Methodism; and some souls were a supreme control. A blow is then struck at converted to God in these places. In the spring the parental responsibility, and the first lesson a he settled up his affairs, and in July arrived in slave child is taught is not to honor his father, Hampden, on the West bank of the Penobscot, but to fear and obey his master. His master and travelled that year the great Hampden cir- may be kind, generous and lenient, or may be cuit, reaching from Searsport to 20 miles above cruel, selfish and exacting. It matters not as to Bangor, including a tier of back towns. This the argument; for however many personal virtues was then a four weeks' circuit; on it were twenty he may have, the usurpation of the parental reclasses, which were attended to, weekly after a lation is that which weakens and violates one of short, sometimes a long lecture; four Sabbath God's holy precepts. Circumstances might easappointments, and four prayer meetings, making ily be imagined in which a Christian slave shall fifty-two meetings in this time, and a travel of feel it to be his duty to command his child, if his 250 or 300 miles. No idle time to be spent it may be called, to do a particular thing, and an here; work enough for six men; but thank God unchristian master may punish both the child more than 250 souls were this year converted. and the parent for disobedience to his superior The following spring Br. Eaton's health and strength were nearly exhausted; but were restored of God by rendering it impossible for parents to suddenly, through the "prayer of faith" in Mount govern their children and for children to obey their parents. This is one of the necessary con-The following year (1824) he joined the Maine sequences of a system, which throws its fetters Annual Conference, and was appointed to Den- in a sense over the soul as well as body, which nysville circuit; the three following years to places man in the dreadful position of master Calais circuit, where he had some success. In and owner of responsible beings; which makes 1826 he was again married; and in 1828 his his supposed temporal interests clash with the wife died in full and certain hope of heaven. In commands of God, and which presses upon him 1829 he was once more married. From the time the alternative, of obedience to the divine prethat his wife died until 1836, he passed through cepts and the abrogation of slavery, or disobe-

trusting to other people's honesty, taking their as exists among us, on the principles of the Biword when it should have been in "black and ble? Vain is it to refer to the practices of the white," Changed his sentiments, became back- Hebrews. The argument proves too much. slidden, &c. In 1837 he went Representative Polygamy and divorce and external war might to the Maine Legislature. The October fol- be justified in the same manner. Vain to point lowing was fully and thoroughly reclaimed; took to the New Testament. All its precepts go to charge of Pembroke circuit in 1838, and has mitigate slavery as an existing evil, whilst the remained in charge ever since, of some circuit or whole spirit and tenor of the gospel condemns station. In 1839 he was in West Lubec, with it. It is inconsistent with God's law, warring Rev. A. Hatch, at the commencement of the great revival in and about that place; 1840, God and his responsible creatures, and shuts out

great revival in Dennysville and adjoining the light which he intended should shine into towns; society and church formed in Edmonds, their souls. It sunders the purest and most saand house of worship built. In 1842 came to cred of the domestic ties. All this slavery does; Milltown, (Calais,) and Baring; some revivals. and yet there are those who claim for it a patri-In 1844, removed to Calais village and S. Calais. archal origin, and who presume to vindicate it From 1845 until now, in charge of South Calais, on Scriptural authority. How different was the Maine; preaching part of the time at the Plaster Wills, Robbinston bridge, and Baring. The ought to have weight, I mean the venerated Jefsociety in Calais was divided about 1833, or 34; ferson, himself a slaveholder, who declares with and a house of worship built in Milltown, which all the solemnity of conviction, "God has no atremained embarrassed until 1847, when it was tribute which can take sides with slavery."

#### For the Herald and Journal. SCREAMING.

that our success here has been retarded more by without system, would be bad enough, but sysmistaken ranters among us, than by the previous tem without perseverance, would be worse.—
prejudices of New England's staid, thinking The point then is to have both. But persevepopulation.

Wesley, cannot be withstood by any truly candid mind, and I am pleased to see, that while the ministry are beginning to be aware of that fact here, good and persevering members are added to us by the more bestting members are added to us by the more bestting members are larger than the requested to make the content of the church and the more bestting members are larger than the more simple the latter, the more certain will be the former. I therefore would be most likely to ensure the more certain will be the former. I therefore would propose a system of so simple a form that the ministry are beginning to be aware of that it is as follows: Let each member of the church

for such folly, in religion or reason.

N. P., Jr.

#### DR. JABEZ BUNTING.

Dr. Bunting was born about the year 1780, in

his pious mother, he was named Jabez soon after

his birth. The family removed to Manchester while he was yet a child; and his first teacher was John Holt, a Wesleyan local preacher, who kept a school in Oldham Street. He was afterwards admitted into the free grammar school, a new race of beings, somewhat resembling the where he is said to have attracted the attention human species, but much inferior to real men. of the celebrated Dr. Percival, founder of the They wear clothing something like the human Literary and Phil. Society of Manchester, who race, and some of them white or green glasses perceiving him to be a sharp boy, took him into on their faces. They have eyes, ears and noses, his service, and subsequently employed him as resembling men. They have the power of speech; an amanuensis. It is a sufficient proof of his they can whisper, talk and laugh, but seldom good conduct, that his old master appointed him one of his executors. In this situation, the edu- that they often weep in secret-if they do not, cation of the young Jabez proceeded, if not with they are much to be pitied. They have much scholastic regularity, yet in such a manner as to elicit and cultivate his peculiar talents. While reaping its advantages, he was so happy as to avoid its disadvantages. Though surrounded by Unitarians, of whom his learned patron was Outang, and in fact some of them much resemone, he, at an early period, joined the Wesleyan ble monkeys. They frequently go in companies, society. Among his first religious associates, was Mr. James Wood, of Manchester, who has continued his bosom friend through life, seconding him in his plans for the benefit of the conding him in his plans for the benefit of the conding him in his plans for the benefit of the conding him in his plans for the benefit of the conding him in his plans for the benefit of the conditional beings in religious and the state of the conditional beings in religious and the state of the conditional beings in religious and the state of the conditional beings in religious and the state of the conditional beings in religious and the state of the conditional beings in religious and the state of the conditional being a state of the state of the conditional being a st nection with almost unequalled munificence, and considered as having more influence with him than any other layman in the body. But the turning point in the history of Dr. Bunting is traceable to the appointment of Rev. William Thomsom to the Manchester circuit in the critical years 1707-8. The Methodist sage, who presided at the first Conference after Mr. Wesley's decease, took young Jabez by the hand, and is supposed not only to have given him the rudiments of his Methodistico-legislative learning, but also to have inspired him with a passion for such pursuits. Under the auspices of this mentor, he entered in 1799, upon itinerant life. His butterfly; not very commonly, however, and in first superintendent, the Rev. John Gautler, a almost every case they were years about it. man of gentlemanly manners, amiable disposition, various, though crude attainments, and who used to boast that he "loved every pin and screw in Methodism." The youth of Jabez, his talents, and his easy, graceful, warm, and natural address, procured him a second year's appointment to would secure the stability of the first language Oldham. The present century he began in so that we are not to wonder at there being still Macclesfield, where also, he spent two years, but one language at the end of two thousand during which he escaped being sent by Dr. Coke years. Etymologists have tried to discredit the on a mission to Gibraltar, and fell into the toils confusion which took place at Babel, by pointof love. The Wesleyan connection owe it per- ing out common words in the various languages haps, to the clever woman who became his first of the world. But it needed not that there wife, that he did not devote himself to mission- should be a total diversity in order to stop the ary labor. Nor is this the only obligation con- channels of a mutual understanding among men. ferred upon them by the late Mrs. Bunting, who A change in a small proportion of the principal both as a wife and as a mother, was peculiarly words that were most necessary for the purposes adapted to aid in the formation of a character of society, and therefore the most frequently for public life. Through the influence of the used, would suffice for putting an end to all use-Rev. Walter Griffeth-a man who united with ful converse, by the constant blunders and cross the gentlest manners the firmest principles, and purposes that would ensue. That was certainly of whom it is recorded that he deliberately a most stupendous miracle which led to the disrefused to meet death with his faculties clouded persion of mankind over all the countries of the by opiates-Mr. Bunting passed from Maccles- world; and whereby, as they receded from the field to London, where his reputation was already family which God signalized by his special revesuch that he preached, before the Sunday School lations, they were all the more apt to fall away Union a discourse, published by request under from the true religion. the title of "A Great Work." After a sojourn of two years in the great metropolis, he was pendous, and a miracle of tongues too, by which removed to Manchester, where he first distin- the people of all various languages were re guished himself as an advocate for ecclesiastical called to the faith from which they had departed. order, in a joint pamphlet against some trouble- By the one miracle each tribe, understanding some insurgents called "the Bandroom party." only their own speech were secluded from the From this time, although still young, he may be rest of mankind, because, saving the words used regarded as one of the leading men in the con- by themselves, they understood no languages. nection. No man ever rose so rapidly. By un- By the other miracle, the apostles and the first precedented strides, he stepped successively into teachers of Christianity were made to underthe highest offices. With every fresh circuit he stand all languages. By the first, God raised gained new and more extensive popularity; and up barriers for the segregation of the species while a general favorite among the people, as into distinct communities. By the second he speedily acquired the almost universal confidence threw down these barriers that the bearers of and esteem of his ministerial brethren. They the heavenly message might range freely over recognized in him one who had studied the the world, and gather out of all nations the fam-Wesleyan economy, who possessed a remarkable ily of the faithful.-Dr. Chalmers' Daily Scriptalent for government and administration, and ture Readings. who was capable of comprehending in his grasp, the largest interests-prompt in fertile expedients for every emergency, and far-sighted in his estimate of the future. Four times has he been elected to the chair of the Conference, and dence Journal, thus speaks of it :for many years he has filled the two most distinguished, permanent offices in the connectionthose of president of the Wesleyan Theological Church. In point of efficiency and intelligence, institution, in its two branches at Richmond and it may be considered far below the Roman Didsbury, and principal secretary of the Wesleyen missionary society. Resident in London, but at liberty to travel when and where he pleases, his sagacious eye is constantly cast over all the it worships only Poor paintings, and does not interests of the Wesleyan Church; information pours in upon him from every quarter of the globe; and often as the Conference comes round. he astonishes yet more and more his admiring and confiding brethren, with his intimate and perfect knowledge of the affairs of their whole body, and with the unhesitating and almost unerring wisdom that enables him to surmount

Every branch of knowledge that a good man thought that reform was possible without anniposesses, he may apply to some good purpose. hilation. The rites and superstitions, however, prayed.

### For the Herald and Journal. RAISING MISSIONARY MONEY.

Mr. Editor:-In the Herald of Feb. 16, I Br. Stevens:-One of the principal embarnotice "A Hint to Ministers," wherein is a seministers, to "scream no more at the peril of can be made as to the amount of available funds which may be raised in a year. Having no uni-Let me say, I am not surprised at all at such form system of raising monies, there can be no opinions of noisy religion from Mr. Wesley; uniformity in the result. The difficulty arising and it was such a conviction that led me to speak of our "popularity in New England," a remedied. System and perseverance must be week or two since. I have long been convinced essential elements of the remedy. Perseverance opulation.

The good, common-sense, Bible doctrines of the system. The more simple the latter, the

added to us by the more befitting means used; be requested to pay a certain sum annually; for while I would not hurt a weak, noisy person, let that sum be so small that any member may who forgets that "bodily exercises profit little," be able to pay it, who could pay any thing, yet I much desire that ours may be a deport- whether it be twenty, thirty or fifty cents, more ment that becomes a sober "Christianity in ear- or less. Let the Missionary Committee, appointed by the Quarterly Meeting Conference, It was rather humiliating, a few Sabbaths ago, as provided by the Discipline, take the field at to listen to a minister who also forgot, while an early part of the year. Let them either dipreaching from I Timothy, 4:8, first clause, to vide the labor among them, or appoint from one apply it to himself, and my nerves were as un- to three of the most efficient of their number to pleasantly exercised by a monotonous, harsh undertake it. Let this Committee, or the select tone throughout, as if by the continuous sound of a rail road whistle. Ministers should not be ber, taking with them, at the same time, a subso wanting in self command; there is no excuse scription paper, on which to receive the larger sums that the more able might be disposed to pay, observing at the same time that these subscriptions must be over and above the sum to be collected from each and all.

Let this plan be adopted, and carried into universal practice, and persevered in, and a definite amount of funds can always be relied on, Derbyshire. His father was by trade a tailor, and in humble circumstances. Both his parents were members of the Wesleyan society; and by

#### For the Herald and Journal. CAUTION EXTRA.

Within a few years past, there has appeared cry when in sight; though it is thought by some apparent sympathy for each other, and herd to-gether like wild asses; if one of them should gious services, if it were not for their whisperrayers, nor say them. They take great notic of dress, &c., and try to appear "large." My caution is, do not mistake these characters

for men-there is no manhood about them. Whether they inhabit the whole of this continent, or not, I cannot tell. I have of late seen them in several places, not very numerous. Is people would not notice them at all, they would soon die, or disappear. Some of them have actually turned into men, like the worm into a

### LANGUAGE.

The long period of human life in early time

But there was another miracle equally stu-

### THE GREEK CHURCH.

A traveller in Greece, writing to the Provi-

Perhaps no church which calls itself Christian, is in a much lower state than the Greek Church, although it has managed to preserve a somewhat purer creed. It discards the doctrine of purgatory, it does not pretend to infallibility, admit sculpture into the churches, or "anything which casts a shadow." It licenses the marriage of the clergy among the lower orders, and prides itself upon its spirit of salvation. But it is miserably weak, both in the intellectual character of its ministers, and in its influence over the popular mind. Its priests are more ig-norant, but less vicious than the Roman Catholic every difficulty—anticipate every necessity, and satisfy every demand. and Greek Churches, learned and pious men have

which accompany the present worship of the Greek Church, are so puerile and so monstrous, that they quite obscure the simplicity of its creed, and must be brushed away before even a

true feature of Christianity shall be revealed." The same writer says that in the Greek Hall of Representatives, hardly a fortnight since, the Speaker and an honorable member exchanged shots with inkstands. That body is composed of many men of the most debased character, even acknowledged assassins being allowed to hold seats and to debate, and all are ready to do the bidding of a corrupt king, for money.

#### For the Herald and Journal. A PATRIARCH HAS FALLEN.

Stephen Titcomb, Esq., died in Farmington, Me., on the 25th ult., aged ninety-five years and about three months. He has left a sister aged about ninety-three, and a brother about ninety; six children, five of whom are pious; seventeen grand-children, of whom thirteen are pious, (two of them, Stephen and Charles F. Allen, are members of the Maine Conference,) and twenty-nine great-grand-children. Mr. T. was born in Kennebunk, Me., and was the first to commence an invasion of the wilderness of this town, which occurred in 1776. In 1798, while Mr. Brodhead was preacher in charge of Readfield circuit, he joined the M. E. Church, of which he remained a consistent and exemplary member till his death, holding for considerable time the offices of class leader and trustee; and honored also, by his fellow citizens of the town, with various offices of responsibility. He was a patron of learning, frequently contributing aid to its institutions, and but a short time since, he gave the sum of one hundred dollars, to aid in erecting the new seminary edifice in Readfield. Until within about one year of his death, he spent much time in reading, when his sight so far failed as to allow of his continuing the practice no longer. During only his last five years was he deprived by deafness, from enjoying the preaching of the gospel. He continued his usual practice of offering prayer in his family, twice a day, until he went from his kneeling to his bed, to rise no more. He was sick but six days.

As the Rev. Mr. Rogers has well said of him, "Death for him had no terrors-the grave no gloom. But as a shock of corn that comes in its season, so did this aged and venerable servant of the Lord meet his great and last change. His equal we shall not soon behold again.

F. A. CRAFTS. Farmington, Me., Feb. 24, 1848.

### RUSSIAN MARRIAGES.

Marriages in Russia are curious. The priest meets the parties at the door of the Church. The relatives also enter, having received the benediction of the priest. They go with him to the altar, where he puts wax candles in their hands -a crown is placed on the bridegroom's head. The priest puts a ring upon one of their fingers, and it is passed round, till it is placed on the finger of the bride. He goes round the altar, followed by the friends and the couple—he gives finger of the bride. He goes round the altar, followed by the friends and the couple—he gives his benediction. It takes place in the richest what was going to be done. A file of some half Churches in Russia. The same ceremonies are porformed on a marriage in the family of the formed a strait line in front of the aforesaid Emperor, except that the crown is held above, lone man seated on the coffin. They simultanot placed on their heads. Being present once, neously brought their guns to bear-took aim at a marriage of the royal family, the crown was held up by boys, and it was amusing to see them stretching themselves, to hold it up. The music was delightful. I have frequently heard the choir of the Pope, but it is nothing when compared with what I heard at that marriage. I never heard music so touching. Their dresses were beautiful. The bride had a train twelve feet long, made of rich velvet, and lined throughout, with ermine, and it took five men to bear her train, and as she moved round the altar. followed her. It was attached to her dress. below the shoulder. There were many things about it, very imposing. The Te Deum was sung most beautifully. There are many singular things connected with their private life. When making a dinner, the host and hostess do not sit, but like Abraham, serve their guests. The gentlemen go up to the ladies and kiss their hands, and if they are intimate, the lady kisses his cheek. These are Asiatic customs, but there is no doubt in a few years, they will pass away, and European be introduced in their place .- Dr. Baird.

### BURSTS OF ELOQUENCE.

The following "burst of eloquence" was delivered before a court of justice in Pennsyl-"Your honor sits high upon the adorable seat

of justice, like the Asiatic rock of Gibraltar; while the eternal streams of justice, like the cadaverous clods of the valley, flow meandering This reminds us of the commencement of

speech of a lawyer in New Jersey-" Your honors do not sit there like marble statues to be wafted about by every idle breeze."

Another Western orator commenced his ha-

rangue with-" The important crists which were about to have arriven, have arroven.' Another, "The Court will please to observe

that the gentleman from the East has given them a very learned speech. He has Roamed with old Romulus; Socked with old Socrates Ripped with old Euripides, and Canted with old Cantharides,—but what your honor, what does he know about the laws of Wisconsin?"

A young lawyer in one of our own courts commenced his defence as follows:- "May it please your honor, the Deluge has passed over the face of the earth. The ark has rested upon the mountain, and the Rainbow of Justice shines as beautifully upon my colored client as it does upon any one in this court, including the jury."—Lady's Newspaper,

### WESLEY'S PRAYER FOR CHRISTIAN UNION

The following extract from Wesley's preface of notes on the New Testament is entitled to the serious consideration of every follower of that celebrated founder of Methodism, and all who sustain sects and parties in Religion:

"Would to God, that the party names and us scriptural phrases and forms which have divided the Christian world, were forgotten, and that we might all agree to sit down together as humble, loving disciples at the feet of our common master, to hear His word, imbibe His spirit, and

to transcribe His life in our own." Where the above very impressive desires but regarded by professing Christians, how soon would the disciples of Jesus present to the world that glorious oneness of mind and spirit and devotion, for which while on earth he

### STARTLING FACTS.

The Lincoln Mercury says:—"The practice of taking opium, laudanum, ether, and morphia, has increased and is still increasing, amongst the population of the fens of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire to a frightful extent. It obtains amongst the aged, the infirm and the young, and it is confined to neither sex-old men, old women, and young women are equally its victims. It may be safely averred that every second customer who visits the druggist's purchases opium, laudanum, or some opiate or narcotic, whilst every second customer of the grocer is a purchaser of tobacco. It is common to see the man or woman of twenty, thirty, or forty years, with cadaverous countenance, tottering frame, and palsied step, daily going for his or her sixpenny worth of poison; and we have heard of yearly bills of £20 in one family for opium and laudanum! In the town of Wisbech alone there are 400 gallons of laudanum sold and swallowed every year; eight gallons of laudanum per week, one small shop actually vending two gallons of this quantity! The apothecary's practice is thus a lucrative one in the fens. Take away the laudanum retail trade, and the druggist's occupation is gone-it is the staple of the trade .-Added to this frightful consumption of laudanum, there are 1,128,780 gallons of beer, and 20,500 gallons of ardent spirits, consumed annually in Wisbech. To manufacture the one and to vend the other, there are no fewer than 2 malsters, 12 brewers, 9 wholesale dealers in ardent spirits, 48 inn-keepers, and 45 Tom-and-Jerries. As if this were not enough to vitiate the appetite, there is to be added to the catalogue the fact of there being 170 persons retailing tobacco. To counteract all this laudanum, beer, and spirit swallowing, and tobacco inhaling, there are 70 dealers in coffee and tea, with two coffee-houses, nicknamed temperance hotels.

#### AN EXECUTION AT BUENA VISTA.

In a recent letter from La Encantada, Mexico, published in the New Orleans papers, there is the following description of a military execu-

Our battalion was ordered to the general's encampment, well known by the name of Buena Vista, where it was said all would undergo a general inspection. On arriving there we discovered all the troops arrayed and waiting as if to witness the enactment of some melancholy scene. Nor were we deceived by their appearance, for no sooner had we been assigned our places in the ranks, than we heard the music of a drum and fife, and immediately discovered a small procession moving slowly and silently along-a few paces in advance of which were four men bearing a coffin, and in the rear of them. but following hard by, was a man by himself, whom we immediately recognized as the individual for whose sake the coffin had been prepared-having reached a place where all eyes could see, they called a halt, and the coffin being placed on the ground a few paces in advance. this lone man in question was brought forward dozen men who were armed for the occasion, and fired. A little before I heard the report of the guns, I saw the man fall from his coffin .--He was executed, I understand, for having threatened to take his captain's life, together with several other minor misdemeanors of which I am not in possession. I never was called upon before to witness such a solemn scene, and never wish to be again.

### INTERIOR OF THE EARTH.

A fact of great interest has been proved by the borings for Artesian wells in the suburbs of Paris, namely, that as we go toward the centre of the earth the temperature increases at the rate of about one degree for every fifty feet. That the whole interior portion of the earth, or at least a great portion of it, is an igneous scene of melted rock, agitated by violent winds, though I dare not affirm it, is still rendered highly probable by the phenomena of volcanoes. The facts concerned with their eruptions have been ascertained and placed beyond a doubt. How then are they to be accounted for? The theory prevalent a few years since, that they are caused by the combustion of immense coal beds, is perfectly puerile and is entirely abandoned. All the coal in the world would never afford fuel enough for a single capital exhibition of Vesuvius. We must look higher than this; and I have little doubt that the whole rests on the action of electric and galvanic principles which are constantly in operation in the earth. We know that when certain metals are brought together, powerful electric action is evolved, and a light is produced, superior even in effulgence to the splendor of the sun. Now if a small arrangement produces such results, what may we not expect from the combination of these immense beds of metal to be found in the earth? Here we have the key to all the grand phenomena of volcanic action. An illustration on a small scale may be seen in an instrument called the thometric battery, made of zinc, bismuth, and antimony, packed in a box and varnished. In this, heat is evolved below, while the top is cold; and here we have the very cause of the volcano, when in the interior a fiery ocean is heaving its surges, while its peak is capped with everlasting snows .- Prof. Silliman.

### FAMILY OF LEIGH RICHMOND.

Mr. Richmond's first object was to make home the happiest place to his children; to render them independent of foreign alliances, in their pursuits and friendships; and so to interest them in domestic enjoyments, as to preclude the feeling. too common in young people, of restlessness and longing to leave their own firesides, and wander abroad in search of pleasure and employment. In this attempt to satisfy his family, and engage their compliance with his wishes, he so completely succeeded, that every member of it left home with regret, even on an occasional visit, and returned to Turvey with fond anticipation, as to the place of their treasures.

### POWER OF FAITH.

Wherever we are, and however it is with us, faith sees that God is always the same, and is all-sufficient. Faith does not look at the difficulties in our way, but listens to the voice of the promises, and rests on the faithfulness of Him hat hath promised. God will hear no voice but that of faith; and when faith speaks, God always hears. "Ask what you will, and it shall be given you." Faith honors God with confidence, and he crowns faith with success. - Jones.

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OURNAL. ertake the risk and ly for the benefit of thout receiving their services. The cessary expenses of Maine, New Hamp-

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O. RAND & CO.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1848.

# SPIRIT OF THE METHODIST PRESS.

Florida Conference-Black Laws of Ohio-Yankee Methdists-Itinerancy in Cities-Results of its Abandonment-Christian Advocate and Journal, on the Property Qustion -Letter from our China Mission-The Church

The Southern Christian Advocate reports the proceedings of the Florida Conference, at Waynesville which seems to have been a "queer" occasion.

The Conference began on Wednesday, the 9th, and could have closed on Friday following, but the bishop very judiciously eked out the session to Saturday, and after a suitable address on Sunday night, pronounced the appointments, which seemed to please every man present. It was a most delightful session, and although there were but five families which entertained the preachers, yet the hospitality with which they were , we have never seen excelled. Some half a score of us were quartered with the merchant of Waynesville, Mr. M., a noble hearted member of the Lutheran Church, but a liberal supporter of the institutions of our communion. As many, perhaps, were entertained by a liberal member of the Baptist Church, in whose house of worship the Conference held its religious services—there being no Methodist Church in Waynesville, which is no town, but merely a healthful summer retreat for the planters, who have their plantations on the adjacent rivers.

Two were admitted on trial; two into full connection; one superannuated, and three located. Increase of 58-making the total membership of the Conference, 6,803. The dividend was 49 per cent.

The leading editorial of the WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is a long article on Christian Perfection. The editor also hits hard at some of the politicians of the State. Respecting its "Black Laws" he says :-

The repeal of these laws has failed in the legislature of this State; and yet these laws are a disgrace to the statute-book of any civilized country. Partisan politicians, when candidates for office, and neetings, in their resolutions, have denounced these laws; and yet when the time came to vote them out of the statutes, the motion signally failed. Such a moral wrong is well calculated to lead every good citizen, who hates oppression, to seek a better form of political parties, than either of the two leading parties which now are striving for the mastery.

There is a letter in this number, from Bro. Miller the German Missionary, respecting his visit to our city. He says :-

The preachers appeared to be fully alive to the interests of our Zion. If any of our friends in the West think that these Yankees, as they are called, are a cold formal set of men, let them take a trip to Boston, and they will find that after making some little allowance for the difference in education, and other circumstances, Methodist preachers and Methodism are the same here that they are in the West.

The Nashville Christian Advocate contains column and a half of closely printed revival notices. There is considerable religious interest in the South, but the general revival now-prevalent in the North and West seems not to have yet reached that portion of the country.

The CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL contains an interesting and warm appeal "To the Members of the M. E. Church in the City of New York," by a "Layman," in behalf of the itinerant mode of ministerial labor. This lay brother says :-

I have noticed, as a rule, to which I have never yet found an exception, that just in proportion as our ministers and members have lost their adherance to the peculiarities of Methodism, and contracted congregational attachments, just in that proportion their piety, their zeal, and their usefulness, have diminish Now, my dear brethren, as one of your number, interested with you in the common cause, let me, in view of the judgment day, put the question, and ask for an answer. Are we not sadly deficient in obeying the church? We have an itinerancy in name, but are we not, by our own conduct, especially in this city, paralyzing its influence by our tendency to congregationalism in fact? Is not the oneness of our connection almost destroyed by the local, congregational interests, which have been generated and fostered Are not our twenty-five stations in this city, instead of maintaining the position of so many societies of one church, united in one connection, fast assuming practically the character of separate and distinct churches? Are we not, as our local and congregational attachments increase, in a corresponding ree, losing our interest in one another? it not perfectly obvious, that our ministers are affected by our sympathies, and are losing, many of them, the true, itinerant, missionary, Methodist spirit?— Brethren, let us think on these things. The mischief which has in some degree paralyzed the Methodist Church, has been the abandonment of the essence of an itinerant ministry, both in the country and city, by the destruction of circuits, and the multiplication stations. The remedy is to retrace our steps, go back to the point where we diverged from the strait line of Methodism, and seek out and follow the old

He affirms strongly the advantages of the change

The difficulty of stationing preachers would be diminished; men of different gifts and qualifications brought together, would be more useful both to the people and themselves; the three or four ministers in ch circuit, being all ministers of the whole church in the circuit, there would be less danger that any station would be embarrassed, or its efforts paralyzed, by an unacceptable preacher; the strong would help the weak, and all would together work for Christ; the intercourse which would be produced among the members of different stations of different temperaments, would mutually benefit the whole; the ministers would be greatly improved, and in their improvement the people would be benefitted. Many of the ministers now seem to feel, that they cannot fulfil their appointments by preaching every Sabbath to their people; hence we find them scouring the city, foaming and panting, after some body or some thing, to preach m, and day after day their own duty is neglected, and they do nothing, while somebody clse their work. As the consequence, they become halfhearted in their business, and amazingly shrunk, both in their religion and their usefulness. A Methodist minister who is not always ready to preach, and who does not always desire to preach whenever there is a chance to warn sinners, had better at once go into some other business. His call is run out; give us the proposed plan, and a great improvement will be seen in this respect.

Dr. Bond "comes out" in his last number in favor of a division of the church property with the M. E. Church, South. He proposes to not only divide the Book Property with them, but to give them, also, from that property, an equivalent for their claim on the Chartered Fund. His reasons are :-

1. That the action of the last General Conference however illegal, afforded the Church, South, grounds

to expect its claim. 2. The Annual Conferences by a large majority (though not the requisite one) did favor the Plan of

Separation. 3. The action of the Annual Conferences though against it, yet by the nature of the reasons assigned for that action, countenanced the expectation of the

4. The claimants on the dividends of the property in the Southern Conferences, especially widows and

forfeit their claims on account of the division. 5. The membership of the Church, South, had little or nothing to do with the division, and therefore ought not to lose the aid they have heretofore received from the Book Concern in the support of their superan-

nuated preachers, &c. 6. The Southern Church helped to provide the

We may hereafter examine these arguments more fully, but meanwhile would ask, that if they are fully night of St. Bartholomew in France. Let the admitted, yet why give them as reasons for a pro rate public imagine what the moral condition of such a fully, but meanwhile would ask, that if they are fully

division of the property, when the alleged claim of the | people must be when their very religion is blood-Serald and Sournal. division of the property, when the alleged claim of the South can be better met on conditions which would save the necessity of a division, and obviate all its Ireland 'the red stain on the map of Europe;' but it disadvantages? The Doctor is to give us his plan for the division hereafter. He speaks as follows of the views of the "law-suit" advocates :-

We confess we deprecate a lawsuit, for the reas that no one can foresee the issue of anything which depends upon "the glorious uncertainties of the law;" and because, after all the expenses of a law suit, the moral question would remain unchanged.

Whatever is right now, will remain to be right after
the legal decision is had, and yet the legal decision may not be in accordance with the moral justice of the case. But whether it is, or not, the evils it will produce will be great, and abiding. There is bitterness of feeling enough already. Who can estimate ness of feeling enough already. Who can estimate how much will be added by the asperity of litigation, and the mortification of defeat? For ourself, not see how a legal claim is to be sustained by the M E. Church, South. She appears to have preclude and concluded herself, in the admission of the n cessity for altering the constitution, in order that a portion of the Book Concern might be transferred to her. It would appear, that on this admission, the same constitutional difficulty, which the Southern delegates admitted to stand in the way of their claim in 1844, still remains; for the constitutonal restriction has not been removed. Yet we are not a lawyer and if we were it would not insure us against m take in such matters; for we apprehend it to b possible that good lawyers might hold contrary opin ions on the subject. We would advise our breth-ren of the South not to take it for granted that their claim is good in law, and rush into litigation in their confidence of success, rather than await the delay which an amicable adjustment must re-The delay may be much more brief than a

There are nearly three columes of revival intelligence in the Advocate, and a brief letter from Br. M.

C. White, dated Fauh Chau Fu, China. He says :-We find everything here so fitted for our reception that we are sure that the Lord has sent his ange before us. The hand of Providence is plainly vis ble. We are all enjoying good health, and rejoicing to enter upon our appointe work. We all feel that it is a privilege to stand here, on heathen shores .-The people manifest none but the kindest feelings toward us; there is not the least obstacle to female residing here, provided they enjoy good health, and understand superintending their own domestic affairs. Plenty of servants can be obtained at three or four dollars a month, inclusive of the rice furnished to them, but they know nothing of our ways of cooking, &c., and understand nothing of English: but this is all the better, for it compels one to learn Chinese in the most effectual way. Foreigners, either male or female, are a great curiosity here, and crowds frequently gather to gaze when we go into a street where we have not been before; but they always give way, and allow us to pass unmolested herever we choose. When we offer tracts for distribution the people receive them with the greatest eagerness. Frequently, one man who has got a tract will read it aloud to others. Occasionally, when we return through a street, we see persons to whom we have given tracts busy reading them. We are surprised at the number of the laboring people who read fluently. Rev. Mr. Johnson thinks that half the females can read. The girls, from six to ten or twelve years of age, attend the same schools with the boys, which is not the case at any other city open to foreigners, so far as I have heard. The absence of foreign trade at this port, and the friendly disposition of the people, make this city a very inviting field for missionary labor. Our arrival is well known by the highest authorities, and they also understand that our business is not to make money, but merely to distribute books and communicate religious instruction. We have received visits from several mandarins, as well as merchants, brokers, gentry, literary men, and common people. A high military man-darin, from Amoy, hearing of us, called to see

us. Several persons of wealth and influence, from the inside of the city, have called to see us. We ommunicate a little with them by the use of phrasebooks, and occasionally by an interpreter. We treat those who call as kindly as we can, and embrace the opportunity to distribute tracts. The Chinese are a very polite people, and treat us with great politeness, whatever they may think of us. Living here is good

and cheap.

I hope our Board are about sending out more missionaries to this field. There is a wide door opened in this city. Rev. Mr. Johnson, of the American Board, has been here about a year, and Rev. Mr. Peet and family came on with us from Amoy. There are no other missionaries here except one Roman Catholic, who is nearly discouraged.

THE NORTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE reports numerous revival notices—which indicate a general resuscitation of the church in the interior of New York. This paper avoids the controversial questions of the times, and is rapidly growing in patronage-it deserves its success.

### FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

POPERY IN CHINA.—The Papists are evidently intending to make vigorous efforts in China, during the present year. Their agent at Hong Kong has contracted with the Steam Navigation Company to transport one hundred priests to the Celestial Empire, dur-

RELIGION IN PRUSSIA .- In a late address of the King of Prussia to a delegation that waited on him for the purpose of obtaining some change in the mode of administering the rites of the church, as reported by a correspondent of an English Journal, he expressed his confident belief that the church in his dominions "is beginning to awake to a new life."-"Forty years ago," he says, "how small was the company of believers! It is now mightily increased."-This cheering statement, the correspondent believes

The treaty between the Pope and the Emperor of Russia has been ratified. By this the Roman Church is to be tolerated in Russia.

AN ENGLISH BISHOP IN CHINA.-It is intended as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made to found a new English bishopric somewhere in the Chinese seas, probably at Victoria, Hong Kong. Towards the funds for this purpose there is at present upward of 8000l. in hand (5000l. of which is for a college, granted in part by anonymous donors, and the remainder collected under a pastoral letter by the Bishop of London.) The remaining sum necessary is to be collected by voluntary subscriptions, about 20,000% being required before the consent of the Government for the foundation of a new see can be ex

RELIGIOUS PROSPECTS IN FRANCE.-Since the first days of the French Reformation, there seems never to have been a wider opening for the Gospel in that country than at the present hour. Whole communes have laid aside the superstitions of Rome, and seem to be athirst for the religion of the Bible. The great difficulty is, not to find an opening for labor, but to obtain laborers for the plenteous harvest.

THE JESUITS DISMISSED FROM VIENNA .- Th Dutch papers state, on the authority of an account re ceived from Frankfort, that the Jesuits who sought the hospitality of Austria, when banished from Switzerland, have once more left Vienna, to seek shel-

EFFECTS OF POPERY .- The Prussian State Gazette, in an article on the Irish Coercion Bill says :-"It is impossible for any one who is acquainted with the condition of the people of Ireland, their absoorphans, did not divide the church, and ought not to lute dependence on the priesthood, the access of the Popish priest to the conscience of each individual by means of the confessional, and the whole tendency of this infernal war—it is impossible we say, for such a one to doubt that the priests are inform of each individual assassination. The Romish Church, with its agitating and absolving priests, is therefore in Ireland the great confederate in crimes, which, in their cruelty and blood-thirstiness, are

stained. Well may the Journal des Debats call is not red from the blood effused by an oppressive government, but from the sanguinary contests and the secret wickedness of its own sons."

Berald

and

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

LADIES' REPOSITORY .- The March number of this with more satisfaction than the Repository. The fol-Sketches of New England Life, by the editor of Zion's Herald; Christian Liberality, by a Lady; The Binney, Otheman & Co., 1 Cornhill.

MEMOIR OF REV. O. SCOTT.-We are indebted Matlack. It consists of two parts, first an auto-bioand continuation of this sketch. Such an arrange-Perhaps the soil of the Western country is not ment must of course be awkward, to say the the least, equalled in the world, for its native richness. In color vet the compiler has made an interesting volume, written with vigor and characterised by, perhaps, as it varies in different places. In fertility there is less much impartiality as could be reasonbly expected from difference. Experience teaches us, that the Lord has one who shared as a partizan in the most important distributed the productive principle in this soil, more transactions of the life he records. Orange Scott than men of local interest are willing to allow. Some was a sincere man, we always insisted upon this; but he parts of Wisconsin and Illinois, are more undulating erred most egregiously, yet always on the side of hu- than others; but the country bordering on the Missismanity-a very redeeming fact. His impetuosity was sippi (called the mining region) is the most rolling, or the calamity (as well as in many respects the excel- hilly. Timber land is rich, because of the heavy fall ence) of his life. He had not that necessary qualification of foliage that annually decends and decomposes. of a great reformer-patient reliance on time. When Prairie is generally fertile; for although the growth thirty-three years old, and after having been a popular may be large, in its decay it but enriches the more. preacher ten years in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the mining region the soil has a vellowish color. he tells us he did not suppose that slavery exist- In the North East of Wisconsin, the soil looks more ed in the M. E. Church, or any other evangelical like New England's, than any I have seen in the church, or indeed, scarcely knew that it was a serious West. But in the South of the Territory (as in all evil of the Southern States, yet, soon after, he was Illinois, nearly,) the soil is a thick vegetable loam, or astir through most of the North, lecturing on this sub- peat. The depth of the soil is from one to five feet. ect. His hasty language incessantly exposed him perhaps in valleys and extensive bottoms; as in the o misconstruction, and his hasty measures could not Rock River country, the soil may be a little deeper. but have a reaction. The great error of his life was In wet weather this sort of earth looks like some fine his secession. Had he and his followers remained black mud. In dry weather, it retains its moisture. with us, the changes at the last General Conference but on the roads it forms a greyish sand. There being would have satisfied most of them, for the present at no rocks here, as with you, to disintegrate, conseleast, and been a sufficient guarrantee of the future, quently the whole composition thereof must be vege and all the heart-burnings, strifes and desolation of the table. In some places, the face of the country is as schism been prevented. A most serious fault of this level as the face of a lake. This uniformity of survolume, is a lack of candid explanation adapted to com- face secures uniformity of quality. In a hilly country mon readers; for instance, our bishops are represented the falling rain dissolves the richest part of the soil as refusing to put anti-slavery motions, even when and carries it with violence from every mountain to demanded by large majorities, &c. They appear in the vales. The whole fertility of the soil is thus these pages, the veriest tyrants-no explanation be- deposited in low narrow ranges. But here the rain ing made of the fact that Conferences are only execu- cannot carry away the best of the soil, for the leveltive and judicial bodies, with specified and minuted ness of the land forbids it. The highest land produces business, and that it could not be rightfully demand- as heavy crops as any; indeed we have but little. ed of the bishops to allow foreign business (especially that will bear that name. Our swiftest rivers make such as might peril themselves at the General Con- no deposites of any note, (except the "father of waters." ference, where all their acts are reviewed,) and that below the Missouri.) Our deepest soil, is not alluvial the bishops could not rightfully allow such business, as your valleys chiefly are. But on the account of a while a minority, however small, objected. We peculiar productivity, given after the deluge, to certain might complain of other matters, but forbear. The schism has evidently had its day, in New England, at these more rapidly growing and dying, have increased least; it cannot become permanently important for the invincible reason that it is not needed. M. Y. Felts, I should think that some parts of our Western coun-119 Hanover street.

two very fine engravings, besides some six or eight descend. This produces evil consequences in warm wood cuts, illustrative of the text. The principal dry weather. The sun soon vaporates all the moisture contributors to the number, are Simms, Poe, Miss of the outer surface, the marly sub-soil prevents the Sedgwick. Mrs. Ellett. Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Kirkland absorption of water, from an under region, and soon the editress, &c. In literary excellence, as well as the earth cracks open and vegetation dies. But in mechanical execution, this is one of the finest period- those parts where the sub-soil is gravel or sand (and icals of the country. Hotchkiss & Co., 12 Court Street, these are by far the most numerous) the extra heat of

on Frederick the Great, from the London Quarterly. 165 Tremont Street.

LITTLE ROBINSON is the title of the second volame of Chambers' new Juvenile Library Series, re- hidden or open defects. published in the neatest style by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, Boston. The name of Chambers is full guarantee of the literary excellence of these works: are seldom equalled this side the Atlantic.

Sorin & Ball, Philadelphia, have published a volume of Anniversary exercises for Sunday Schools, entitled "The Sunday School Speaker," prepared by a great variety of articles, including numerous beautiful hymns. Such a work has been in much demand. hill, Boston.

too often. Wood cuts, illustrative of the letter-press, story." are to be substituted—a specimen is given in the present number-a really fine example of caricature.

FAUR CHAU is the title of a very interesting little volume, descriptive of the locality of our China Mis-

a most interesting history of these Missions, from the pen of Bro. Miller, one of the missionaries? It may be had at Binney, Otheman & Co.'s, 1 Cornhill, Bos-

following articles. I. The Past, the Present, and Future. II. Rev. Samuel Ripley. III. Claims of the Ministry.

IV. The English Revolution. V. Chase's Apostolical Constitutions-Carey's Ne-

VI. Italy, and Pius Ninth. VII. Hedge's Prose Writers of Germany. VIII. Prison Discipline. IX. Sermons on Christian Communion.

Recent Publications—Intelligence. \$4 per an. Crosby & Nichols, Boston.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

### LETTER FROM THE WEST.

In the West now as in the last ten years, there is constant progress; particularly in the migration of the people. "Westward the star of Empire goes"-and when the people get as far as the great lakes, they have a desire to go farther. So much unoccupied land fine monthly has been received. Its embelishment is makes them restless. They see floating in the disan elegantly executed engraving of Wesley's tomb, tance an Eden-like land; the which vision stimulates in City Road Chapel burial ground. The contents of their marching thither. This movement of society the number are quite varied and excellent. We recieve most of the monthlies of this country, but none Had we the stern immovability of New England matters, we could always tell our latitude better. The lowing is the list of articles: — Tomb of Wesley; whole world so far as it moves, moves towards us Woman, by Imogen Mercein; Sketches of Travel by The attention of Eastern monarchs, electors and a Voyageur; Anticipations, by Rev. A Gardner; princes, is turned to the vast Mississippi Valley, or to Mr. Durant Waterman, by George Waterman Jr.; pean factories, the beggars in their streets, the paugreat American bottom. The operatives of Europers in their deplorable work houses, the tenant Angel of His Presence; Alice Maywood, by Mrs. news of glad tidirgs, as they imagine, and the fever J. Howe; Mutations of Humanity, by Prof. of mind for going thither rages so furiously that safety Larrabee; Frances Elizabeth, by Miss M. E. Went- is the result of a movement; this of course brings all worth; Piety; Rev. Valentine Cook, by Bishop Moropinions, creeds, languages, and national and educaris; The Homely Club, by Richard Ringwood, Sectional prejudices to this rendezvous of the earth. It retary; The Lord's Prayer, by George Johnson; The requires a large degree of principle, and piety of the Dying Procrastinator, by Viator; Duty to God; Edimost exalted character, to melt and mould such a torial Remarks; Notices; Editor's Table; Evening heterogeneous mass for the purpose of life and eternity, Thoughts, by Mrs. H. C. Gardner. \$2 per annum, by those whom God has placed there. And when we consider that in the West, they sell out and pack up. and go West still, the diversities of education and for a copy of this work, to the author, Rev. Mr. religion operate to our great detriment. There are other portions of this country, situated in this respect graphical sketch taken from the lips of Mr. Scott, a as we are, yet not to the same extent. It is of God few days before his death ;—and second, an expansion | that this land is wide enough to give each a home. and fertile enough to give all bread.

Traits of the West-Mixture of Population-Variety of Soil.

portions of the soil, it grew more abundant crops:

try, had almost an impervious sub-soil. Where the sub-stratum is a hard clay, in wet weather you will THE UNION MAGAZINE for March, is adorned by always find bad roads, because the water cannot summer draws moisture from below to supply plants No. 199 of LITTELL'S LIVING AGE is out with an with juice. While all the upper soil is good enough, attractive list of articles—the leading one being it will be seen that beneath and out of sight, there is mischief sometimes. The wisdom of God is discovered in concealing this; so that the whole land may be occupied. Indeed there is no earthly good, however we may admire some qualities in it, but what has

When the Indians occupied this country, the grass grew a third thicker and two thirds taller than it does now. Then the soil was not taxed for aught except heir mechanical execution is uncommonly beautiful. its own fertilization, their little ponies made no im-The engravings and gilt illuminations of the covers pression on the luxuriant verdure except that often they were concealed in it. Then every fall, they commenced a fire somewhere, that burned millions of acres, ere it ceased. Indeed there was nothing but rivers to dispute it, in turning all to ashes. The wild red man has left, and so has the wildness of the soil. Rev. Dr. Kennaday, of the M. E. Church. It includes Now the plough tells its native strength. What a blessing to the world, would it be, if the full history of It can be found at Binney, Otheman & Co.'s, 1 Corn-by some son of the forest. Could such a work be now discovered and authenticated, how a reading people THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE for March, has been would devour its contents. What tales of wars, murreceived. It contains some twenty-three entertaining | der, adventures, travels, laws, life and savageisms, articles, a very good piece of music, and two elegant would be related. Much as we in the West would engravings. We are glad to notice that the usual like it, we never will see it. As for the book of Mor-Fashion Plate" is omitted, and is to appear hereaf- mon, every honest, sane man, believes that to be an ter but once a quarter, which is only four times a year imposition, a legend of no more than is in a "ghost

Beloit, Wis., Feb. 2, 1848.

# DEDICATION.

Our new and beautiful church, recently erected by sion, and embodying a variety of information respect- the Methodist Episcopal Society in this place, was ing China. It is one of our S. S. Series. Binney, dedicated to the worship of God, on Tuesday, the 15th inst. After listening to the deeply interesting introductory exercises, we were favored with a ser-AN INTERESTING BOOK. Our German Missions mon from Dr. Higgins, of Boston, founded on Phillipare one of the most interesting and marvellous fea- pians, 2:5-9. The subject matter of the sermon was tures of our history as a Church, and yet there are Christ. As the speaker exhibited the beauties, permany of our people, who seem to know but little of fections, and attributes of the Savior, and in a masterwhat God has been working by us, in this respect. Is ly manner vindicated his Divine character, it seemed it generally known, that our Book Concern has issued that the third person in the Trinity desended with But we will not further comment, fearing that lan-

guage is inadequate to describe the power, majesty, and glory of the occasion. The dedicatory prayer THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for March, contains the was offered by Rev. Lewis Bates. As the veteran father presented the church in all its parts as an offering to high heaven, we believe that all felt that the offering was accepted. We were also favored with a poem, prepared for the occasion and delivered by Albert D. Hatch, Esq., of New Bedford. It was finely written, beautifully adapted, and added much to the interest of the day. The choir performed their part finely and deserve much praise. Several ministers of the vicinity were present, and participated in the interest of the occasion. Among them were Rev. B. Otheman, Rev. Messrs Hooker, Cobb, and Hyde, Congregational clergymen. Our house, we think, is not surpassed by any one in the vicinity in architectural

neatness and beauty; it is plain and chaste, finished | high." Baptism of the Holy Ghost descend, and and furnished throughout. Much credit is due Messrs. crown the labor with success Dunham and Baylies, the builders.

In conclusion, we wish, in behalf of the M. E. Sothe aid they have given us in the erection and furnishing of the church. Very truly yours,

Falmouth, Mass., Feb. 29.

nual catalogue of this Institution, from which we learn with us; The God of Jacob is our refuge."

that its students have been, during the year, Gentlemen. Ladies, 125 Total. Its faculty is composed as follow: Rev. Erastus O. Haven, A. M., Principal

Teacher of Moral Science and Chemistry. Thomas P. Underwood, A. M., Teacher of English Gilbert Haven, A. B., Teacher of Ancient Lan-

ruages and Literature. William M. Ingraham, A. B., Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Science.

Horario N. Powers, Assistant Teacher. Mrs. Caroline G. Randall, Preceptress, and Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Miss Elizabeth A. Vail, Teacher of French and Bot

Miss Julia F. Lines, Teacher of Instrumental Mu-

#### SOUTH WESTERN CONFERENCES.

Dr. Capers gives in the Southern Christian Advocate, the following statistics of the South Western

Trav.	Preach.	Local.	Whites.	Col'd.	Ind.	Increase.
Missouri,	51	87	9847	1164		282
St. Louis,	59	163	13023	895		(less 90)
Ind. Mission	, 33	32	97	273	3477	692
Arkansas,	43	148	8134	1750		672
East Texas,	24	70	4236	637		394
Texas,	39	54	2468	779		663
	_	_			_	_
	240	554	37805	5498	3477	2613

LOCAL PREACHERS .- The number of local preachers, (included in the above number,) in the several Conferences, are as follows:-In the Missouri Con- man and the counsellor and eloquent orator. Isaiah ference, 87; St. Louis, 163; Indian Mission, 32; Arkansas, 148; East Texas, 70; Texas, 54.

#### LITERARY ITEMS.

EDUCATION .- A premium of one hundred dollars offered for the best essay "On the Educational System of the Puritans, as compared with that of the Jesuits," which shall be sent to Rev. Theron Bald- to our ranks, in the short space of eight months." win. No. 3 Pine Street, New York, before August 1, 1848; to be awarded by Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, and Rev. Drs. Bacon and Barnes.

THE CROMWELL LETTERS IN FRASER,-The Thirty-five unpublished letters of Oliver Cromwell." still continue to be a subject of controversy. Mr. Carlyle has repeated his belief of their genuineness in a letter addressed to a gentleman at Norwich; and the Examiner has handled the dispute on Mr. Carlyle's viduals who are professional gamblers. Movements side with talent and ingenuity. Lord Jeffrey has are making among the people for their suppression by written a long letter on the subject, weighing the Legislative enactment. probabilities like a judge, sifting the letters from first to last, and summing up against them. Mr. Bruce, long the secretary of the Camden Society, and a gentleman thoroughly versed in the history of Cromwell and his times, has, it is understood, expressed his strong conviction that they are nothing more than ingenious impositions. There is not a new fact, it is brother, has been confined to his chamber several said, in the whole thirty-five letters; they confirm, weeks, with severe sickness, but is fast recovering they illustrate, but beyond this they contribute noth- with the prospect of escaping entirely his former ing. Cromwell, says another person, could never symptoms. have written "Hobbes's Wain" for "Hobson's Wain," the wagon of the well-known Cambridge car- The writer on "Ministerial Support," presents facts rier; while others urge that they are untrue in one which we are really ashamed to publish. We doubt important point to Cromwell's character, representing also whether such personal details are the most effechim as seeking the Lord in the Bible by the Sortes tive arguments on the subject. "A better time is Virgilianæ; whereas Cromwell's seeking the Lord coming," brother.

A New York correspondant of the Saturday Even- The brother who writes on the "Full Uniform," ing Post says :- "Washington Irving is in fine health, cuts to the quick-it is deserved, but "Be courteand at his beautiful retreat of Sunnyside, leading a ous," I Peter 3:8. most peaceful and happy life. For upwards of a year past, he has been trying to obtain a publisher who would bring out a complete edition of his works, but his efforts thus far have been in vain. If this is not a disgrace to the publishers of the land what can be. The poet Halleck is in town, and is as quiet in his movements as he has been for the last thirty years. - mendations" of that paper-we have made quotations Though the confidential clerk of the most wealthy but not commendations. man in this country, he seems to have little to do but to buy books and visit the theatres and wonders of the town. He seldom goes into company, but numbers his personal friends by the thousands. The last time that I saw him, he was seated in one of the cars of effect in suppressing pulmonary complaints. Dr. the Harlem Railroad, reading Hobhouse's Review of Childe Harold."

### THE CHURCHES.

BARTLETT, N. H .- Rev. John L. Frazier writes, Feb. 26th:-The Lord is reviving his work on Bartlett charge. We have held a series of meetings which resulted in the salvation of souls. In the midst of great trials the Lord has spoken peace to those sold, were 4,000 gallons of ale. His successor, it is who believe on him.

Buxton .- Rev. A. Turner writes, March 1:- Say to the friends of Zion that the Lord is with us on Buxton charge; though we have not seen what we hoped to see, yet I trust that our labor is not in vain. poned till next week. I have received sixteen into full connection and several on trial; thank God for this, and we hope for better times. I will also say we are building a meeting house; we are all united, striving together. Pray for us. All glory belongs to God. MOULTONBORO', N. H .- Rev. J. G. Johnson writes,

we say it is true there has been a comforting revival and Smith. on some parts of Moultonboro' and Tamworth circuit. Since Conference we have been laboring with might and main, amid the crumbling ruins of "dry bones" and death, for reformation in the name of the Lord. Thus far, labor has not been in vain. A few souls have found the Savior precious for the first time, a goodly number have been brought back from their wandering, and many things have been strengthened "which remained and were ready to die." Had all the conviction, which has for a time, by the influences of the Spirit and Divine truth, prevailed, been yielded to, and the vows, that have been made in these seasons, been paid, our report would have been full. God grant that fruit may yet appear and "shake like Lebanon," and "flourish as the grass of the earth." A twenty-five dollar donation visit of the right spirit, accompanied the refreshing from God's presence, in South Tamworth. The whole is a source of courage and strength to a laborer on hard soil, and draws forth gratitude to Him who can alone give the "increase." With the editor of Zion's Herald, Bishop Morris, and every other reformation spirit, we go for revival in the strength of that God whose name is Jehovah. Oh, that the mantle of those who have been as a flame of fire, might fall on the church of this age. Ye men of God strike hard for victory torial prerogative "yet; we hope the infliction is about if it is in you; if not, get "endued with it from on over.

CORINNA CIRCUIT, Me.-Rev. S. F. Wetherbee ciety of this place, to offer our thanks to our friends writes, Feb. 22:-Br. Stevens-Please say to the friends in Boston, Lowell, Nantucket, and New Bedford, for of Zion, that the Lord is pouring out his spirit upon us in Stetson. The wicked oppose and scoff, but Christians pray, and God works. About twenty have found peace in believing, and a multitude of backsliders have been reclaimed. "Wolves in sheep's clothing," seek to scatter and destroy, but "hitherton God has helped us." About twenty have joined class, AMENIA SEMINARY.—We have received the an- and still the work goes on. "The Lord of hosts is

ORONO, Me.—Rev. Phineas Higgins writes, Feb. 26: -Dear Bro. Stevens-The Lord has been favoring us in this charge with gracious revival for some seven weeks past, and is still with us, in mercy; sinners are flocking to Christ. About forty have found peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ. Others are earnestly seeking the pardoning mercy of God. Pray for us, that the word of the Lord may continue to spread and prevail among us.

ROBBERY OF THE "STABLE OF BETHLEHEM."\_ The large silver star sunk in the place supposed to have been the site of the manger where Christ was born, has been stolen. The Latins and Greeks accuse each other of the robbery.

MASSACHUSETTS METHODISTS !- Forms of petition for aid for the Wilbraham Seminary from your Legislature have been abroad. The Committee on Education have the matter under consideration; there should be no delay in the petitions. Get signatures, brethren, and send them on with all despatch. Send them to your own Representative, or, if there is none, send through your Senators. Get not only Methodist signatures, but all others proper and possible.

APPROPRIATE TEXTS .- Rev. R. R. Gurlev, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, preached Mr. Adams's funeral sermon from the following text: Job, chap. 11, verse 17 :- " And thine age shall be clearer than noonday; then thou shalt shine forth; thou shalt be as the morning."

Some three or four of our clergymen in Boston, preached from the following appropriate text, in reference to the death of Mr. Adams:-

For behold, the Lord of hosts doth take the mighty man, the prudent and the ancient, and the honoral

INCREASE OF CATHOLICS.—It is computed that one hundred thousand Catholics arrived at New York from the first of May, 1847, to January, 1848. At least, one hundred thousand more have arrived at all the other ports in the United States within the same time. "Thus," says the Pilot, "adding two hundred thousand

Hon. Edward Everett has accepted the invitation of our Legislature to deliver the eulogy upon John Quincy

It is calculated that there are, at the present time, within the State of Arkansas, about one thousand indi-

Bros. Kent, Morse, &c., next week.

Rev. Wm. LIVESEY .- We learn that this beloved

"PIONEER" has some good thoughts, but he spoils them by his severity.

Thanks to Br. Rounds-a mistake about the "com-

SINGING .- In addition to the delightful influence music has upon the character, it has also a marked Rush used to say, that the reason why the Germans never died of consumption was, that they were always

The case of the Centenary Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appealed.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ALE .- At a recent sale of the effects of the Archbishop of York, among the articles remarked, will not find it necessary to keep so large a

SEVERAL REVIVAL NOTICES are necessarily post-

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY meeting was held in the Methodist Church, Charleston, S. C., on Sunday, 20th ult., at which formal leave was taken of Rev. Benjamin Jenkins, missionary to China. Rev. S. W. Capers, Presiding Elder of the District, presided, and February 28:-Giving God all the glory forever, addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Speer, Jenkins

> J. N. Maffit is, and has been for some time past, in the city of Little Rock, Arkansas, so say the papers.

> Good Times .- The last Western Christian Advocate contains nearly five columns of revival notices. The good work goes on rapidly in the West. It seems to be prevailing in all directions.

We learn from the Christian Advocate and Journal, that the subscription list of the Ladies' Repository has increased within a year, some twelve or fourteen

In the sketch of Rev. Asa Kent, last week, two errors escaped. In 2d paragraph for "Hosea and Elizabeth L.," read " Hope," &c. Instead of "five young" men became preachers, it should read "four"

A thousand and one thanks to Brs. Dean and Car-

FRENCH CANADIANS I

Br. Stevens :- Your reade scattered over the ground, e England Conference, are a lar Canadians. They are mostly have been driven by necessity generally locate in some man place their children (they h on farms, do the out door di where that work is to be don situation in the factories, to which but few of our people There are not far from five

cester and adjoining towns about twenty miles. They are very few of them can either are indeed in a condition of m and by comparing themselves become in a degree se have lamented this fact to me of them mean to educate th sideration however operates v both in regard to themselves our Religion!" Many have invited them to come to my Yes, yes! but we will not Once in a while I find a wor she desires it, I give her a

Some time ago, I gave a Bibl somewhat informed French with many thanks. Some ti priest came to visit the peop "I hear that you have a Bible "You must" said the priest that is contrary to our religio "O," replied the woman do not find any thing bad in i priest found she was too deter his way: After a few days I c upon she opened a chest and claimed in triumph, "Je l'ai. have it! I have it! Here it is During the summer past, af shed, frequently have

Bible under my arm, and a T pocket, to the dwellings when together, and collecting them the children, have read to t sacred book, with occasion: was pleasant to witness the d their countenances, as for th the pure unadulterated word hymn, in their language. selves with respect and de to Christ is a matter of diffic in Ware village, has given clares himself a convert, ye boldly for fear of his father ar Some of them desire to le

pose. But he is obliged to persecution. He is however clares to persevere. I not he undertaken to teach him. H for the first time he could spe came a few Sabbaths ago a gave him a primer and told y or two afterwards the When I saw him, he said let him learn, for fear he wou These people are fearfully who visits them occasionally ster, was profitable, for I a carried away nearly 100 do people who are poorly clad, p are very poor. Every one of for the first communion—for a
—for a Jubilee, which is but gence. Thus, what with one ghostly father's bill become

man has been several times a

sing home the truth of expe em, without at all inveighing In view of these facts, pe strained to say, surely this i field. No doubt, much good could devote his whole time lation is increasing. Shall It will take time to accompl moves upon a few, others wil I bespeak the prayers of the Ch He would open their eyes and

this without the least spiritu

souls. Occasionally they of funeral, at which time, I take

dread slavery of Romanism. Yours, &c., Feb. 21, 1848. P. S. I have been kindly su and Bibles from the Massac

But I am nearly out of them

ANNUAL R OF THE TREASURER OF MEN'S METHODIST MISS Balance of cash in the Treasury at

Cash of Rev. A. H. Hall, of Millto

"A Widow," by Rev. J. J.

"Ashburnham Church,

Church St., per subscription Juvenile Missionary Social St., being balance of co Richmond St. Church, being

scriptions made at anni
Merrill Summerfield Holw
Otheman Holway, for the Summerfield St. Church, on scriptions made May, 1
Richmond St. Church, on scriptions made May, 1 Mrs. E. Hyde, of Chelse

Rev. Z. Blair, of Maine Co Russell St. Church, being at anniversary of 1847, Bromfield St. Church, b Mrs. Enos Thayer, for Ore

Paid sundry expenses on account of Messrs. White and C. Missionaries to China, Remitted to New York, Dec. 10, 17 by C. H. Feb. 1848,

Balance in the Boston March 3, 1848. Religious S

DESTITUTION IN VIRGINIA .the Virginia Bible Society, says that in that State destitute of the Script

PARENTS, TAKE WARNING. FARENTS, TAKE WARNING.—
sent his daughter to a Papal semin complished education, assured that with the religious principles of their tently placed a work on Popery is with a view to guard her against an when he was confounded by perceidence in her father, and was alreadistinguished poet of New England, gelical Church, educated his only dangelical Church.

Dr. Wilson, in his travels throug set year, discovered on the route from linai the immense mountains, allude Book of Job, as the source of the ages. From huge seams in the side ore dug out and in all the evidence ent themselves to the eye. Ho were cut out from such lofty heights ains does not appear. Immense m

Dr. Edwards, as appears from a Executive Comm bath Union, dated New Orleans, Fe city, and in other portions of the S acts the better observance of the La METHODIST MISSIONARIES FOR the other day that two missionaries a deliodist Episcopal Church, Sout also of war Plymouth. We find d, and

Feb. 26: oring us e seven ners are peace Others of God. tinue to

HEM."\_ posed to

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eks acof petiom your nittee on n: there rnatures. n. Send is none. Methosible.

Gurley. preached ing text: shall be orth; thou Boston, xt, in ref-

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ul influence so a marked laints. Dr. the Germans were always

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essarily postwas held in .. on Sunday, aken of Rev.

Rev. S. W. presided, and Speer, Jenkins e time past, in

say the papers. Christian Advorevival notices.

the West. It te and Journal ies' Repository

elve or fourteen Kent, last week, for "Hosea and

nstead of "five ald read " four"

ot use our " edi affiction is about

Beacon of the 25th the following paragraph, which makes the departure of the missionaries by the Government vessel exceedingly doubtful.—N. Y. Com. Adv. Br. Stevens:—Your readers may be aware that cattered over the ground, embraced by the New largland Conference, are a large number of French anadans. They are mostly of the poorer class and ave been driven by necessity to the States. They are been driven by necessity to the States. They are mostly of the poorer class and het their children (they have not a few.) in the ifferent factories where they live. The men work a farms, do the out door drudgery during summer, and in winter become wood choppers in those places here that work is to be done. Some indeed find a mation in the factories, to perform a kind of work high but few of our people will do.

Representative of information to us as perfectly satisfactory as they would be if they were efficial, that the present probabilities, to say the least of it are, that the missionaries to China will be compelled to seek passage in some other vessel than the Plymouth, as we apprehend that her accommodations will be wholly inadequate to their reception. Had the missionaries been single gentlemen, as seems to have been understood at the Department, we feel no hesitation in stating that the very best accommodations, although the ship is now crowded, would have been extended to them. But being married geutlemen, as seems to have been understood at the Department, we feel no hesitation in stating that the very best accommodations, although the ship is now crowded, would have been extended to them. But being married geutlemen, as seems to have been understood at the Department, we feel no hesitation in stating that the very best accommodations, although the ship is now crowded, would have been extended to them. But being married geutlemen, as seems to have been understood at the Department, we feel no hesitation in stating that the very best accommodations, although the ship is now crowded, would have been extended to them. But being a commodation and the department of the probabilities, to say the least of it are, that the missionaries to china will be wholly indeeding the There are not far from five or six hundred in Wor-

BIBLE STUDENTS .- Among the distinguished Bible stu and adjoining towns extending a radius of twenty miles. They are nearly all Romanists. few of them can either read or write. They years old he had been accustomed, among the first things, to ideed in a condition of most shameful ignorance read the Bible every morning. With few interruptions, he has d by comparing themselves and children with us, followed the practice over 50 years. He has read seven differ ent versions, in the German, French, Greek and Latin lan guages, besides English translations.

completed, at a cost of £10,000. It is without tower or spire

### Science and the Arts.

GLASS IN TENNESSEE .- Dr. Troost, the Geologist,

is way: After a few days I called upon her. Where- base of the chimney; no flame will pass through them.

upon she opened a chest and taking out the Bible exon she opened a chest and taking out the Bible existed in triumph, "Je Pai, Je Pai, La voila." I have it! Here it is!

During the summer past, after the ordinary services were finished, frequently have I gone with my French Side under my arm, and a Testament or two in my have been brought upon the world without the alteration of any of its sensible features. And certain it is, that, if the water have the dwellings where lived several families.

the Methodists. Another in Webster, de- Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new inres himself a convert, yet dares not come out vention by M. Jonquet, for preventing the accidents of frequent for fear of his father and mother, who are rigid occurrence by the breaking of the ropes used in raising the Some of them desire to learn to read. A young man has been several times at my house for this purpose. But he is obliged to press through a tide of several times at my house for this purpose. But he is obliged to press through a tide of several times at my house determined he is however determined by the breaking of the ropes used in raising the boxes filled with coal from the pit to the mouth of the shaft.—

The trial succeeded completely. A box filled with its ordinary weight of coal was raised to the height of 300 yards, and then secution. He is however, determined, he de- the ropes were cut; but the box, instead of falling, sunk only hres to persevere. I not having time, my wife has for a few inches down the upright posts, between which it was indertaken to teach him. He was delighted when raised, then stopped and remained firm, leaving no doubt of the

stly father's bill becomes very large. And all southern hemisphere, and become invisible to all spectators, it without the least spiritual benefit to their poor is once more beginning to make its appearance above our hori-Occasionally they call on me to attend a zon a few hours before sunrise. On the morning of the 10th it al, at which time, I take the opportunity of pres- was discovered near the point which previous calculation had

### General Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA - A FORTNIGHT LATER FROM EUROPE—CONTINUED TROUBLES IN ITALY.

The position and prospects of commercial affairs continue to Death of the Archbishop of Canterbury .- The Archbishop of P. S. I have been kindly supplied with Testaments in Bibles from the Massachusets Bible Society.—

Bibles from the Massachusets Bible Society.—

In the supplied with Testaments and Quarter past two o'clock yesterday morning at Lambeth Palace. Had be lived another day his lordship would have completed his 82d year.

DISTRESS IN LIVERPOOL .- The Irish nation is scandalously neglecting its duty to its poor, who swarm hither in such numbers, that they cannot possibly find shelter, much less food; and many are committing offences against the law that they may be put into gaol. They ought to be provided for in their own parishes. During the four days ending the 3d instant, one hundred and sixty-nine Irish offenders have been brought before Mr. Rushton—an average exceeding forty per day!

Rushton—an average exceeding forty per day?
Crime has neither been so extensive nor of so serious a nature in Ireland, during the past fortnight.
The dissensions in the Irish confederation have terminated in

FRANCE.—Our latest advices from Paris, which are up to 13 00
Thursday afternoon, 5 o'clock, brings us news of the stormy termination of the debates in the Chamber on Wednesday.
The Minister of the Interior declared the Reform dinners illegal, and his resolution that no other meeting of the kind should take place.

M. Odillon Barrot exclaimed, "You are worse that Polig-

to Abd-el-Kader would be faithfully observed.

REVOLUTION IN SIGILY AND NAPLES.—The papers are filled with accounts of this revolution. All letters agree in describing the unanimity of the sentiments which have not cased to reign among the population of Palermo. All ranks of society it would appear are animated with the same idea—nobles, citizens, priests, monks, fishermen, men of the lower orders—all have fought to the cries, so popular at Palermo, of "Long live Sicillian independence! Long live Sainte Rosalie!"

In the mean time, Palermo was bombarded by the King's troops on the 14th; and, on the 15th, the bombardment continued, and shells were showered into the town.

At length a brief suspension of lostilities was agreed upon.—The people, at a parley granted, demanded the re-establishment of the Sicilian constitution.

The concessions wrung from the king of Naples, did not sat-

of the Sicilian constitution.

The concessions wrung from the king of Naples, did not satisfy the insurgents in Sicily, nor in the least degree tranquilize the country. The promulgation of the degrees at Naples on the 24th was attended with with no effect.

The news from Palermo of the bombardment of that city, and the landing of the wounded soldiers on the quay of Naples, created a most profound impression. The infatuated King became convinced of the danger of his throne, and he yielded to the advice given him.

Virginia Bible Society, says that there are 15,000 families hat State destitute of the Society.

A Constantinople letter states, that there were but few case

friends to yield up the contest with the United States, sue for peace, and establish a good government.

Pena y Pena publishes a letter, in which he states that the government of Queretaro, in conjunction with Gen. Scott, have resolved upon the imprisonment of Santa Anna, and thus remove the only obstacle which exists against a speedy conclusion of peace. There is considerable animation exhibited at Queretaro. Business was fast reviving, under the general belief that peace was at hand, if not already conclude.

move the only obstacle was a fast reviving, under the general belief that taro. Business was fast reviving, under the general belief that peace was at hand, if not already concluded.

The American Star also says the announcement had been officially made by the Minister of Foreign Relations, that the treaty had been signed a second time by Mr. Trist for the United States, and Signor Cautuevas for the Commissioners of the Mexican Government.

The Mexican Government.

The Mexican papers confirm the articles of the treaty in the matter of the cession of all of New Mexico, Texas and Upper California, on their part, and the payment of fifteen millions bonus and five millions for citizens' claims against Mexico, by the United States.

DEAL OF MR. ADAMS.

The Mexican papers confirm the articles of the treaty in the matter of the cession of all of New Mexico, Texas and Upper California, on their part, and the payment of fifteen millions bonus and five millions for citizens' claims against Mexico, by the Mr. Ashmun offered a resolution't to print 20,000 copies of Rev. Mr. Gurley's functal sermon, the speeches of members, &c. upon the death of Mr. Adams, which was adopted.

The Treaty has been printed.

SENATE, Tuesday, Feb. 29.—The following message was

The obsequies of Ex-President Adams have been performed to-day with great ceremony and great solemnity. It was a beartfelt occasion. No one who took part in the ceremonies but felt or seemed to have felt, sadness at the great deprivation. All the public houses of the city have been shrouded and closed. From the President's House to the Capitol was one should be appropriate a section of the city have been shrouded and closed.

The Cabinet sat on the floor of the House, on the right hand of the Speaker—in their rear was placed the somewhat multitudinous Senate. In close juxtaposition sat Col. Benton and Mr. Calhoun, as pall bearers, with the coffin in front. Their countenances seemed to wear an expression suitable to the impressive scene. Near them was Mr. Webster, who had been the chief supporter of Mr. Adams's administration, and who was now one of the chief mourners. He seemed temporarily to forget his own grief in his sympathy with others.

The diplomatic corps was present—many of them in costume. The Representatives of England and France, two of the not least powerful nations of Europe, were satisfied to appear in citizen dress. They were in such equally distinguished.

The officers of the two services were present in full uniform; as if they expected to appear on the battle field.

One incident occurred during the ceremony, perhaps worthy of remark. The statue of History surmounting the horologe of the House, overlooks the seats of the members. It is represented with a pen and tablets in its hands. As the funeral service commenced, the meridian sun, which had been obscured whole or in narth ysteam; "referred to the committee of the whole or in narth ysteam;" referred to the committee of the whole or in narth ysteam; "referred to the committee of the whole or in narth ysteam;" referred to the committee of the whole or in narth ysteam; "referred to the committee of the whole or in narth ysteam; "referred to the committee of the whole or in narth ysteam; "referred to the committee of the whole or in narth ysteam; "referred to the committee of the whole or in narth ysteam; "referred to the committee of the whole or in narth ysteam; "referred to the committee of the whole or in narth ysteam; "referred to the committee of the whole or in narth ysteam; "referred to the committee of the whole or in narth ysteam; "referred to the committee of the whole or in narth ysteam; "referred to the committee of the whole or in narth ysteam; "refer

THE DAY OF MR. Adams's Death.—We have heard expressions of something like regret that the anniversary of Washington's birth was not actually made still more memorable by the occurrence, within its limits, of the departure from life which is now creating such a profound sensation throughout the country. But it seems to us that there is a peculiar and solemn country. But it seems to us that there is a peculiar and solemn beauty in the appointment of time that has been manifested—an appointment which, probably, would have been most consonant with the feelings of the venerable departed, if consciousness had remained to the last. It is as though a profound reverence for the name and memory of the pater patrix had forbidden the appropriation of his very natal day, while yet the nearest approach to it was made, both at the beginning and the ending of the fatal illness. On the 21st of February Mr. Adams received the stroke which on the 23d proved fatal—thus passing over and beyond the one memorable day consecrated, so to speak, by the birth of Washington.—N. Y. Com.

beyond the one memorable day consecrated, so to speak, by the birth of Washington.—N. Y. Com.

The Habits of Mr. Adams were pure, simple, and unstentatious even to awkwardness. He always arose before day, and, when in health, made his own fire. He used great exercise, and was peculiarly fond of bathing and swimming.—No one ever was more industrious, or sucrificed less of his time. He was one of the most prolific writers of the age.

His journal, which he kept from early life, and which embodies all his conversation with distinguished men of his own and other countries, is, no doubt, the most valuable document in being, and a richer legacy to his children than the ample fortnee he leaves. This fortune is not the result of a niggardly economy (for Mr. Adams always spent more than his official income, but of two successful speculations, and a great rise in value of his patrimonial estates. Mr. Adams leaves also copies of every letter he ever wrote, and among his volumineus productions are most able eulogies on Madison, Morroe, and Latayette.

Mr. Adams leaves a widow, to whom he was married in London, in 1797. She was the daughter of Col. Joshua Johnson, then consul at London, and the niece of Gov. Johnson, of Maryland, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Adams leaves also his youngest son, Charles F., who married a daughter of Hon. Peter C. Brooks, of Boston, and who has several children; and the widow of his ehlest son, John, (who is also the niece of Mrs. Adams.) with one or two children. He owned and occupied the mansion house of his father, in Quincy.

Newspapers.—There is no book so cheap as a newspaper; none so interesting, because it consists of a variety, measured out in suitable proportions as to time and quality. Being new outs, was concurred in.

Newspapers.—There is no book so cheap as a newspaper; none so interesting, because it consists of a variety, measured out in suitable proportions as to time and quality. Being new every week or day, it invites to a habit of reading, and affords an easy and agreeable mode of acquiring knowledge, so agreeable to the welfare of the individual and the community. It causes many an hour to pass away pleasantly and profitably, which would otherwise have been spent in idleness and mischief.

There is no book so cheap as a newspaper; none so interesting, because it consists of a variety, measured in.

Mr. Mason, from the committee on claims, reported a bill for the heirs of Paul Jones, and recommending a construction of the house amendments.

HAY,—[Wholesale Prices.]

Country, per 100 lbs 85 a 95 | Straw, 100 lbs.

Eastern pres'd, ton 14 40 a 15 90 |

HOPS.—[Wholesale Prices.]

In House.—The bill constituting a board of examiners of patents was passed.

LUDICROUS ERROR.—Franklin, when he was ambassador to France, being at a meeting of a literary society, and not well understanding the French when declaimed, determined to applaud when he saw a lady of his acquaintance express satisfaction.—When they had ceased, a little child, who understood French, said to him: "But, grandpapa, you always applaud the loudest when they are praising you." The good man laughed heartily and explained the matter.

What is Congress Doing?—Yes, what is it doing?—Nothing. How long has it been in session? Ten weeks.—How much money has it expended in talking? Five hundred thousand dollars. What have its members been talking about? One house about a loan of eighteen millions, and the other about ten new regiments—money and men, men and money—

thousand dollars. What have its members been talking about?

One house about a loan of eighteen millions, and the other about ten new regiments—money and men, men and money—talking about them both for ten weeks, and talking still?

mently.

Mr. Strong, of Pa., obtained the floor, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Mr. Webeter spoke upon the treaty yesterday in the Senate.

WHIG AND TORY.—These names are said to have been used as party appellations in the time of Charles II. The party that opposed the government was called Whig. The word means a sour whey. It was first applied to the Scotch Covenanters. The word Tory is from the Irish, and means a save the Legislature of said State, instructing Senators and Representations.

### Political.

The election in the Bucks and Lehigh Districts, Pennsylvania, for Congress, on Wednesday week, resulted in the success of Bridges, Democrat, by one hundred and fifty-five majority. He had one hundred and fifty in Bucks, and five in Lehigh.

The Speaker laid before the House sundry communications from the Executive department, including the report of the commissioners of the Patent Office, and a statistical report in relation to the number of emigrants that have arrived in this country during the past year.

beck, Whig, deceased, and the death of John Quincy Adams, of the Massachusetts delegation, makes the present state of parties in the House stand as follows :-

Whig majority,

In this calculation, Levin, Native, of Philadelphia, New, of

York District, in the same State, and Tuck of New Hamp- tration. shire, are classed as Whigs. The vacancy occasioned by Mr. Adams's death will be doubtless filled by a Whig.

tion of Alabama, after nominating delegates to the National Convention, passed a resolution pledging themselves, under no political necessity whatever, to support candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency not openly and avowedly opposed to the Wilmot Proviso. They also asserted their strong opposition to the entire subjugation of Mexico, with a view to its annexation to, or incorporation with, the United States.

### Items.

Mr. Edward Highley, of Templeton, came to his death by the use of water drawn through a lead pipe. The death of his wife, two or three years ago, was attributed by some to the

be expended in prosecuting the liquor sellers in town.

The present population of the United States, according to the oner of Patents, is 20,746,400.

J., comprising a population of 800 inhabitants, there is not a drunkard, and so place where intoxicating liquors can be ob-

Mr. Freenear brought the treaty despatches through in sever teen days from the City of Mexico to Washington.

The Grand Jury of New York have presented as nuisance the usury laws of the State, as highly prejudicial to the public morals, as well as to the lawful business of the people. They also presented the "model artists," and the multitude of juve-

Immense deposites of coal of the finest quality have been found on Vancouver's Island, on the North West coast. It is so easily obtained that it is sold for four shillings starling, per

### Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

The obsequies of Ex-President Adams have been performed to-day with great ceremony and great solemnity. It was a beartielt occasion. No one who took part in the ceremonies but felt or seemed to have felt, sadness at the great deprivation. All the public houses of the city have been shrouded and closed. From the President's House to the Capitol was one unbroken vesture of mourning.

The Capitol on the outside and within was covered with crape. The Hall of the House of Representatives was uppropriately prepared for the occasion.

It was densely crowded at an early hour, galleries and floor. All the distinguished of the land were present. On the right of the Speaker sat Mr. President Polk, on the left Mr. Vice President Dallas. Mr. Polk looked well but sorrowful; his whole car exposed—an indication that it was always open to the faintest demand for justice.

The Cabinet sat on the floor of the House, on the right hand of the Speaker—in their rear was placed the somewhat multitudinous Senate. In close juxiaposition sat Col. Benton and Mr. Calhoun, as pall bearers, with the coffin in front. Their connected the supporter of Mr. Adams's administration, and who was sive scene. Near them was Mr. Webster, who had been the files supporter of Mr. Adams's administration, and who was identified the supporter of Mr. Adams's administration, and who was idensity the coffin in front. Their complete the supporter of Mr. Adams's administration, and who was always depended the supporter of Mr. Adams's administration, and who was always administration,

ery.

Mr. Thibodeaux, of La., reported a bill supplementary to an act approved July 7, 1838, entitled "an act for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam;" referred to the committee of the

resented with a pen and tablets in its hands. As the inneral service commenced, the meridian sun, which had been obscured before, broke through the clouds, and threw a brilliant light upon the face of the statue. It seemed to assume a smile—as if conscious it was trampling upon time and time's mistakes, to record the "eternal blazon" of the Patriot's glory.

As the inneral rity of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam; "referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, from the committee on revolutionary pensions, made a report thereon, accompanied by the following resolution:—Resolved, that it is expedient to extend the

atents was passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Smith

Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey, presented resolutions passed by the Legislature of said State, instructing Senators and Representatives to support Mr. Whitney's plan of a railroad to the Pacific. In introducing the resolutions, the honorable Senator took occasion to say, that they were contrary to his preconceived opinions, and that he did not feel the necessity of being guided by them. They were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate went into Executive

House.—The speaker, Mr. Winthrop, laid before the House

purpose of appointing certain regents for the Smithsonian Insti-After other business of a less important character, the Sens

vent into executive session.

[Report states that but seven Senators are opposed to the [Report states that but seven Senators are opposed to the Treaty with the proposed amendments.]

House.—The House being duly organized, went into committee of the whole, on the Deficiency Bill.

Mr. Strong addressed the committee in favor of the Adminis-

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED.

#### RECEIPTS FOR THE HERALD TO MARCH 3. See that the money you send us is duly acknowledged.

Allan Putlan	0 00	Payaro	Juli 1, 40	
Allen, Butler	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '49	
Allen, John	2 00	44	Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49	
Anthony, Moses	2 00	44	March 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49	
Arnold, Lyman	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '49	ı
Aldrich, S W.	2 25		Feb. 18, '49	ı
Brownell, Joseph	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '49	ı
Babb, H. C.	10 00	46	Jan. 1, '46	
Burnham, Joseph	1 00	66	April 1, '49	ı
Bennett, Martha	1 00	46	May 1, '48	ı
Buswell, Milton	2 00	68	May 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49	ı
Butier, Erastus	2 00	44	Feb. 1, '48	ı
Bowditch, J. W.	2 25	46	Jan. 1, '49	ı
Bailey, A. F.	2 00	44	Jan. 1, 349	ı
Bartlett, Nathan	2 00	66	Jan 1, '49	ı
Bourne, Francis	2 00	44	Jan 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49	ı
Chase, Joseph	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '49	ı
Chase, Nathan	2 00	66	Jan. 1, 349	l
Clark, Daniel Cate, Meshach	4 00	66	Jan. 1, '49 Dec. 21, '45	ı
Cate, Meshach	2 00	66	Jan. 9, '49	ł
Crowell, Allen	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '48	ł
Carpenter, Seymour	2 00	46	July 1, '48	ı
Dunbar, Martha D.		44		ı
Doty Wm P	5 00	46	Jan 1, '49	ł
Doty, Wm. P. Drew, W. T.	2 00	**	Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49	ł
Dennie & P	2 00	- 44	Jan. 1, 49	ı
Dennis, S. F.	2 00	"	July 1, '48	ł
Drummond, J. S.	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '49.	ł
Draper, Geo. A.	2 00	**	March 8, '48	ı
Delano, Gustavus	2 00		Jan. 1, '49	ł
Eldredge, J. S.	1 00	44	March 1, '49	ı
Francis, Mary A.	2 00	44	March 8, '48	ı
Gardner, Sally	2 25	4.	Feb. 18, 49	ı
Glover, J. B.	2 00	44	Feb. 18, 249 April 1, 248	ı
Gardner, David	2 00	"	March 1, '49	ı
Heath, J. L.	5 00	**	July 1, '47	ı
Holmes, W. H.	2 00	66	Jan 1, '49	ł
Howard, J. R.	12 00	46	in full.	l
Jenkins, Daniel W.	9 25	- 61	March 1, '48	l
Judson, H. C.	9 00	**	Jan. 1, '49	ı
Jewett, I. K.	2 00	**	Jan 1, '49	ı
and the last terms of the last		**		ı
Kinsley, N. P.	2 00		June 24, '48	ı
Lord, Brackett	2 00	61	Nov. 15, '47	ı
Lewis, Silas	5 12	66	in full.	ı
Mason, Willard	2 00	46	Jan. 1, '49	ı
Martin, Jona.	2 00		Dec. 1, '47	ı
Newman, John A.	4 00	- 66	Jan. 1, '49	ı
Nutter, Mehitable	2 00	SP MITTER	Jan. 1, '48	ı
Nourse, Warren Newhall, Otia			April 96, 148	ı
Newhall, Otia	2 00	es Mes	April 26, '48	ı

# Pierce, Polly Philbrick, J. D. Pierce, Issac Pierce, John W. Pierce, James L. Peirce, Clothier Peabody, Ezekiel Partridge, Jotham Paddleford, Betsey Pease, Jonn W. Pierce, Samuel Ray, Palmy Richardson, Benj. Jr. Robbins, Selina Robinson, S. W. Restieaux, Thomas Rogers, Edward March 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '48 March 8, '49 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 March 15, '49

#### NOTICES.

TO THE PREACHERS ON THE N. BEDFORD AND SAND

WICH DISTRICTS.

For the information of the preachers on the Districts named, permit me to say that having made inquiry, of the two routes from Providence to New London, that via Stonington is much the cheapest most pleasant, and requires about five hours less time. Most of the route via Norwich is by coach, that of Stonington by railroad. If the preachers come via Stonington, they will be taken to New London and returned to Stonington, by Mr. Rockwell, for 80 cents each, and will settle the bill with me at Conference. Fare from Providence to Stonington, \$1.50, or from Providence to New London, \$1.90. Coaches will be ready immediately on the arrival of the ears, (5 P. M.) the Saturday, Monday and Tuesday preceding the opening of Conference, and will arrive in New London at 7 P. M.

Westerly, R. I., Feb. 29, 1848.

P. T. Kenney.

Westerly, R. I., Feb. 29, 1848.

The Examining Committee of the Providence Conference, will meet the classes of the first, second, third and fourth years, in the Methodist Church, New London, Conn., Tuesday the 4th of April, at 9 o'clock, A. M. A prompt attendance of the members of the Committee, and all to be examined, is requested.

Daniel Fillmore, Chairman. New Bedford, March 4, 1848.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MASS.

WESLETAN ACADEMY, WIREARTH AND ACADEMY, WIREARTH AND ACADEMY, Wareh 15, 1848, and close Thursday, June 29, 1848. At the close of the term there will be a general meeting of the Alumni of the Institution; and all such are hereby invited to be present, and participate in the exercises of that occasion.

ROBERT ALLYN, Principal. February 20, 1848.

WORCESTER SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements will be made by which the Subscribers to the Herald, in Worcester, will receive their papers by Express, at C. B. Robbins', Main St.; after the first of April. If any wish their papers to continue to go in the mail, as at present, they are requested to hand their names to brother R. before that time.

#### MARKETS.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman,-March 4. FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, Feb. 25. There has been a good demand for Flour the past week, and prices have improved. Genesse common brands has been selling at 6.37; fancy brands 7; Ohio and Michigan 6.31 a 6.37 per bbl, but some of the principal holders have withdrawn their stocks from the market and decline selling Genesse common brands for less than 6.59 per bbl. Ohio round hoop has been selling readily at 6.12 a 6.25, and 8t. Louis at 6.25 a 6.37 per bbl cash; and all that has arrived, being about 6000 bbls, has been taken on landing. For Southern there is less demand and the improvement has not been realized for this description. Sales of 500 bbls for export, at 6.12 per bbl 4 months. Corn meal is selling at 2.87 a 3; and Rye flour at 4 a 5.25 per bbl cash.

Grain.—The receipts of Corn have been rather light, and there being but little afloat, the market is firm and exhibits some improvement. There is some inquiry for export and about 20,000 bushels have been taken for shipment to England. Sales of yellow flat at 57c; and white at 55c per bushel cash. The market closes firm with an upward tendency. Considerable sales of Northern Oats at 45c per bushel. No Southern or Eastern in the market. Small sales of Rye at 85c per bushel cash.

of Rye at 85c per t	usn	er c	ası	1.							
	B	EE	F,	PO	RK	, LARD, &c.					
Mess Beef, per bbi cash price Navy Mess, bbl. No. 1 do. Pork, Boston, ex. clear, bbl. Boston Clear Ohio ex. clear	10 11 10	00	a l	908040	0 0 0 0	Ohio Mess Do. Prime Boston Lard in bbls., lb. Ohio do. do. Hams, Boston, lb. Do. Ohio. lb. Tongues, bbl.	8	00 50 8 00	aaaaa	9	0
Do. Clear	TIPLE		-			SE AND EGGS.					
В	,11	E.E									
Lump, 100 lbs. Tub, best, ton, Shipping, do.,			15	a 2	Ω.	Cheese, best, ton, Do. common, Eggs, 100 doz.,				7 n 5 n	
	FR	UIT	A	NI	7	EGETABLES.					
Apples, per bbl. Potatoes, bbl. Beets, bbl. Carrots, bbl.		2 0 1 7	5 a	2 2	5	Onions, per bbl. Pickles, bbl. Peppers, bbl. Mangoes, bbl.	8	75 59 00 00	a	7 9	00
	F	IA	7,-	-[V	The	olesale Prices.]					

WOOL. 45 a 53 Com. to 1-4 blood 45 a 50 Lambs, super. Do. 1st quality 40 a 45 Do. 2d do 32 a 33 Do. 3d do

BRIGHTON MARKET, THURSDAY, March 2.
At market, 350 Cattle, 48 unsold.
20 pairs Working Cattle.
15 Cows and Calves.
Friese.—A slight decline from the last week. Some 10 or 12 cattles sold as high as 6.50. Others from 4.50 a 6.25, as in qualitity.
Good Workers in request, at fair prices.
Cows and Calves in demand; sales from 18 to 45 dollars.
Swine, advanced 25 cents per hundred; say for good 4 1-2 a 5 1-2.
Sheep. At market, 1360 sheep.
500 Common sheep, 2.25, 2.53, 2.75, 3.00.
760 Stall fed sheep, 3.25, 3.53, 4.00, 5.00, 5.58.

BRIGHTON MARKET, THURSDAY, March 2.

MARRIAGES.

In this City, by Rev. A. D. Merrill, Mr. Royal Adams, to Miss Julia M. Lombard, both of Boston.

In Lynn, February 27th, by Rev. John Clarke, Mr. John S. Mansfield to Miss Sarah M. Newhall, both of Lynn.

In Lynn, Dec. 28, 1847, by Rev. J. Denison, Mr. Oliver Honors, to Miss Lois Gilbert, both of Gloucester. Also, by the same, Jan. 16, Mr. Francis Breed, Jr., to Miss Mary J. Tarbox, both of Lynn. Also, by the same, Feb. 9, 1848, Mr. George W. N. Proctor, to Miss Catherine M. Delene, both of Lynn.

In Marblehead, February 36, by Rev. W. Smith, Mr. Wm. J. Bartlett to Miss Theresa C. Stewart. Also, February 17th, Mr. Wm. C. Doliber to Miss Isabella D. Hart, all of Marblehead. Also, February 24th, Mr. Simeon Rundlet of Stratham, N. H., to Miss Sarah H. Innis, of Marblehead.

In Spencer, Feb. 10, by Rev. Luman Boyden, Mr. William G. Watson, to Miss Persis R. Whittiam. Also, March 1, Mr. Albert Hubbard, to Miss Sophia E. Fewers, all of Spencer.

In Fairhaven, 2d inst., by A. D. Hatch, Esq., Mr. Stephen D. Jordan, of New Bedford, to Miss Caroline A., daughter of Charles Thatcher, Esq., of F.

In Thompson, Conn., Feb. 29th, by Rev. F. W. Bill, Mr. Archelaus W. Upham, to Mrs. Nancy Morris, both of Thompson.

In Saccarappa, Me., by Rev. C. F. Allen, Feb. 27, Mr. Lewis Brown, to Miss Harriet E. Knight.

In Allenstown, N. H., Jan. 27, by Rev. C. Holman, of Hooksett, Mr. George W. Ladd, of Deerfield, to Miss Mary A. Elliott, of Allenstown.

In Moultonboro', N. H., on Thanksgiving day, by Rev. J. G.

### DEATHS.

In this city, Sunday morning, Feb. 27th, Maria, daughter of Dud-ley and Cynthia Chandler, aged 4 years and 7 months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STORE AND NEW STOCK. THE Subscribers have removed to Store No. 114 Hanover St., and have selected a good assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES. Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine our Stock, and list of prices, before making their purchases—for we believe that we have facilities for buying and selling as low, and the long experience to enable us to select as good a stock, as can be found in the city.

Dealers can be supplied, by the case or dozen, at manufacturers' prices.

NORTON NEWCOMB & SON,

114 Hanover street, Boston, 4 doors North of Blackstone St. NATHANIEL CARTER, WHOLESALE AND

A N INTERESTING AND VALUABLE
BOOK. "A RELIC OF THE REVOLUTION OF
1776." By Charles Herbert, of Newburyport, Mass., with a
Sketch of the Author, and an Introduction, by Rev. R. Livesey,
Editor and Proprietor. For sale by CHARLES H. PEIRCE,
Publisher, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston, and the Proprietor, Newport, R. I. Price, 50 cents. The usual discount to wholesale
purchasers.

DR. S. STOCKING, SURGEON DENTIST
No. 266 Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston. All operations performed in a careful, skilfull, and thorough manner, and warranted.

19 Sept. 15, 1847.

DR. A. B. SNOW, HAS REMOVED TO 215 Washington Street, nearly opposite Franklin Street. Boston, June 9.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HEALTH INSU-

HE MASSACHUSETTS HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BOSTON,
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1847,
WITH A GUARANTEE CAPITAL, INVESTED ACCORDING TO ACT OF LEGISLATURE,
Is now insuring male persons between the ages of 16 and 65,
and in good health, against the expenses of all their sickness, or
disability arising from accident or disease, during the term of

ONE, TWO, THREE AND FIVE YEARS, from the date of the policy. Premium psyable yearly, in advance. No policy to attach until the annual premium is paid. For a small premium, to be paid each year, male persons may secure themselves a weekly sum of FOUR, SIX, OR EIGHT DOLLARS.

in time of sickness, by applying either to the only office of the Company in the city,

No. 4 MUSEUM BUILDING,

Tremont Street, or to its authorized agents. There is, on the part of the in

or to its authorized agents. There is, on the part of the insured,

NO LIABILITY TO ASSESSMENTS,
but every policy holder is entitled to a share of the PROFITS
OF THE COMPANY, after a division of six per cent. to the
Stockholders. The stock is divided into shares of twenty-five
dollars each, and offers a good and safe investment to Policy
holders, but a person may be insured without owning any stock.

A DIVIDEND OR RETURN PREMIUM will be made
once a year, if the business of the Company will admit of it.
This is very likely to occur, as this is the sole Health Insurance
Company located in Boston by the Legislature, and its business
has been, and is likely to continue to be, of the most encouraging character. It already numbers about

TWO THOUSAND MEMBERS,

TWO THOUSAND MEMBERS, TWO THOUSAND MEMBERS,

obtained within the last six months. Within the short space of
ten days (in the month of January last) more than 200 persons
joined the institution. The affairs of the Company are controlled by twenty Directors; the Secretary is the only salaried
officer, and a proper economy is observed in all the expenditures.

A liberal course is observed in

THE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS, and out of more than a hundred, there has been only one in which this Company has seen fit to take advantage of its right to defer the payment ten days.

DIRECTORS.
Thomas Tarbell, Importer of British Goods, 55 Water st.
Holmes Hinkley, Locomotive Engine Building, Harrison Av-

nue. John H. Rogers, Shoe and Leather Dealer, 8 Tremont Row. J. H. Wilkins, Paper Dealer and Publisher, 16 Water Street. Uriel Crocker, Bookseller and Publisher, 47 Washington

Otis Tufts, Machinist and Steam Engine Builder, East Boson. William A. Brewer, Wholesale Druggist, 90 Washington

State Street.
Enoch A. Hobart, Dry Goods Jobber, Milk Street.

Machinist South Boston.

treet. James French, Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer, 78 Washington Steeet.
Luther Munn, Quincy Stone Quarrier, Sea Street.
Calvin Shepard, Puper Maker, Framingham.
THOMAS TARBELL, President.

A. L. STIMSON, Secretary. DR. GEORGE H. LYMAN, Boylston Street.

THE ORIGINAL STORE. THE BOSTON CHINA TEA COMPANY, No. 198 Washington Str., opposite the Marlboro' Hotel, Boston, has been in operation for five years. Originated for the sole purposes of buying and selling Teas and Coffees,—and nothing else; it has met with unexampled success. Purchasing whole chops at once, and selling for cash only, at a small advance on the pound, they are enabled to make better selections, and sell cheaper than those not engaged exclusively in the trade. As a general rule there is

will sell

5 lbs good Black Tea, for
5 lbs superior Black Tea, (Oolong flavor,)
5 lbs good Green Tea,
5 lbs good strong Young Hysou,
5 lbs good strong Young Hysou,
5 lbs delicious Green Tea,
2.25

Many stores charge 75 cents per pound for no better Tea.
All our Teas are packed in a style peculiarly our own, in half pound to ten pound packages, comprising over fifty different kinds, and labelled with our own label, duly copy-righted, to counterfeit which is forgery.

Achowe, a native Chinaman, who has had many years experience in Canton (his native place) in this business, will be found at the Company's Warehouse, directing and superintending the packing, &c., and will be happy so have his friends call on him.

Our aim is to sell good Tea cheap for cash. Any person, by

Our aim is to well good Tea cheap for cash. Our aim is to sell good Tea cheap for eash. Any person, by enclosing the money in a letter, in presence of a Post Master, and sending by mail, will have the Teas carefully packed and forwarded, as directed.

Orders sent through express-men answered with the same care as on a personal application, and with promptness.

An exclusive agent for the sale of our Teas, will be appointed in each town in New England, by application to the Company in Boston, postage paid.

We employ no travelling agents.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors.

Dec. 15.

500 Sketches and Skeletons, 1 vol. 8vo. 500 Sketches and Skeletons, 1 vol. 5vo.
Hill's Divinity, 1 vol. 8vo.
Mrs. Sherwood's Works, 15 vols.
Miss Edgeworth's Do., 10 vols.
Library of American Biography, 10 vols.
Library School District Library, 50 vols. and case, very low.
Guizot's History of Civilization, in 4 vols.
Philosophy of Seasons, by Dr. Duncan.
Free Church Pulpit, 3 vols.
American Pulpit, 2 vols. in one.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Suffolk, ss.—To the next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of Lydia Burns, late of Boston, in said County, Widow, deceased, intestate:

WHEREAS application has been made to me to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to Milton Daggett, of said Boston, Gentleman. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at said Boston, on Monday, the twentieth day of March next, at ten o'clock before noon, to shew cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

before noon, to show the same.

He, the said Milton, is hereby directed to give public notice thereof three weeks successively in the newspaper called Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal, printed in Boston.

Given under my hand this twenty-eighth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty eight.

EDWARD G. LORING Judge of Probate.

A true Copy.
Attest-H. M. Willis, Reg.

W. PRUDEN & SON, FURNITURE, stone street, where may be found a good assortment of Bureaus, Card Tables, Mattrasses, Bedsteads, Centre do. Carpeting,

HOUSE, Nos. 48 and 52 Blackstone Street. W. F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends and customers, that they continue business at their Old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of Furniture and Feathers, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. Goods packed for country trade at short votice.

P. W. CASE, WCODEN WARE AND VA-RIETY STORE, Willow Ware, Carriages, Cradles, &c., No. 340 Washington Street, Boston. Also, Manufac-turer of Refricerators, of a superior quality, together with a complete assortment of Wooden, Tin, Japanned and Bri-tannia Ware, and a variety of other articles for family use. Jan. 12.

ich but few of our people will do.

Br. Stevens:—Your readers may be aware that extrered over the ground, embraced by the New fandand Conference, are a large number of French andians. They are mostly of the poorer class and

become in a degree sensible of this. Many lamented this fact to me in strong terms. Some them mean to educate their children. One conof them mean to educate their children. One consideration however operates very much to deter them,
solved in regard to themselves and families, and that is,
solved to modify the organization of the Jesuits, in such a way
as to deprive the institution of any political character. we learn to read we will be obliged to give up we learn to read we will be obliged to me, when I have Religion!" Many have said to me, when I have Some time ago, I gave a Bible to a very sensible and somewhat informed French woman, who received it sith many thanks. Some time afterward, a French

have it! I have it! Here it is!

ing home the truth of experimental religion upon assigned it. a may feel the influence of their conversion to God.

speak the prayers of the Church for this people, that would open their eyes and deliver them from the |2

at I am nearly out of them now. " Be courte-

Brooklyn, N.

Mrs. Enos Thayer, for Oregon Mission, Pad sundry expenses on account of Rev.

Messrs. White and Collins,

Missionaries to China,

Renited to New York, Dec. 10, 1847, Feb. 1848, by C. H. Pierce,

Religious Summary. ESTITUTION IN VIRGINIA .- Rev. Mr. Poisal, Agent of

A Constantinople letter states, that there were but few cases of cholera in that city, but that, according to letters from Alepbed education, assured that the "nuns do not interfere religious principles of their pupils." This parent relaced a work on Popery in the hands of his daughter the disease was prevalent in the Diarbeker.

The Genoa Gazette states that the news of the entrance of the Austrian troops into Modena had produced a great fermentation at Leghorn.

Letters from Rome mention the failure of a new conspiracy against the people of that capital.

vited them to come to my house for instruction: Yes, yes! but we will not change our religion!"
Once in a while I find a woman who can read, and if desires it, I give her a Bible or Testament .with many thanks. Some time afterward, a French priest came to visit the people, and learned that this person had a Bible. He visited her, and said to her, "I hear that you have a Bible," "I have," she replied. "You must" said the priest "put that book away, that is contrary to our religion. You must not read it." "O," replied the woman, "I have read it and I do not find any thing bad in it, I will keep it." The priest found she was too determined for him and went it may be a few days I called upon her. Where-

Bible under my arm, and a Testament or two in my pocket, to the dwellings where lived several families together, and collecting them around me, men, women the children, have read to them a portion from the sared book, with occasional explanations. O! it was pleasant to witness the deep interest traceable in their countenances, as for the first time, they heard the pure unadulterated word of God. After reading thus for a time, I concluded by singing a few verses of a hymn, in their language. They demeaned themselves with respect and decorum. Their conversion to Christ is a matter of difficulty. One young man in Ware village, has given his heart to God and boined the Methodists. Another in Webster, de-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new in-Bois d'Avray, near Liege, to witness th

or the first time he could spell m-a-n man. Another efficiency of the apparatus. name a few Sabbaths ago and wished to learn. I rave him a primer and told him to come again. A Astronomical Discovery.—It is announced that the astronomers of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of a third state of Pulkova have ascertained the existence of Pulkova have ascertained the existenc smething. They pay so much for baptism—so much for the first communion—for a string of praying beads—for a Jubilee, which is but another name for indulgence. Thus, what with one thing and another, their thatly father's hill becomes your least of the second of October last, has reappeared. Having advanced with great rapidity towards its point of extreme declination in the

m, without at all inveighing against their peculiar In view of these facts, perhaps you will be constrained to say, surely this is of itself a missionary field. No doubt, much good could be done if a man could devote his whole time in going from place to tion is increasing. Shall we not enter this field? It will take time to accomplish much. But when God hoves upon a few, others will follow, and even Can-

P. S. I have been kindly supplied with Testaments

ANNUAL REPORT THE TREASURER OF THE BOSTON YOUNG

MEN'S METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Ashburnham Church, Church St., per subscriptions at anniversa-

Church St., per subscriptions at anniversary, for 1847,
Juvenile Missionary Society at Bromfield
St., being balance of collections,
Richmond St. Church, being balance of subscriptions made at anniversary of 1846,
Merrill Summerfield Holway, and Wesley
Otheman Holway, for the Chinese Mission, being contents of missionary box,
Bromfield St. Church, on account of subscriptions made May, 1846,
Richmond St. Church, on account of subscriptions made at anniversary of 1847,
Mrs. E. Hyde, of Chelsea, for Chinese
Mission, Mission,
Rev. Z. Blair, of Maine Conference,
Russell St. Church, being for subscriptions
at anniversary of 1847,
Bromfield St. Church, being amount of
public collection at anniversary of 1847,

### Balance in the Treasury, PLINY NICKERSON, Treas.

In the second form the solid control is a processing second form the second fo

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY .- It is announced that the as-

The steamship Britannia was telegraphed Saturday morning. The Britannia encountered a rough passage.

Parliament re-assembled on Thursday, the 31st ult., and the affairs of the West Indies immediately occupied the attention of the House of Commons.

The dissensions in the Article 25 00 an open rupture 9 00 The Swiss Diet, in the sitting of January 31, voted a decree which expels, by federal means, the Jesuits from every part of the Helvetic territory.

M. Odillon Barrot exclaimed, "You are worse that Fougnac and Peyronet!"
A tremendous scene ensued. The Ministerialists would not
hear any more speeches. The Opposition therefore quitted
their seats and the President pronounced the discussion at an
end amid uproar, confusion and mutual defiance.

The sentiments expressed in every part of Europe respecting
the conduct of the French Cabinet towards Abd-el-Kader, have
extorted from M. Guizot a formal declaration that the pludge
to Abd-el-Kader would be faithfully observed.

Adams's death will be doubtless filled by a Whig.

Fifty seven Delegates favorable to the nomination of General Taylor, have already been appointed to the Whig National Convention, from Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina.

D. Fillmore—L. R. Thayer—F. A. Crafts—C. F. Allen—D. Starks, (your neighbor, bother Rawson, has some of the books; please apply to him)—E. Mason—N. L. Chase—R. W. Allen—J. L. Frazier—L. Barber—G. W. Stearns—L. C. Collins—W. Livesey—F. W. Bill, (B. T. Watte is credited only to Aug. 1848)—J. S. J. Gridley—J. Cady—N. A. Soule—A. Turner—L. Boyden—A. G. Button (all right)—C. C. Whitney—D. K. Merrill—E. K. Colby.

2 00 pays to Jan. 1, '49

Retail Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Furs, and Furnishing Goods, No. 31 Washington Street, Boston.

(OF Constantly on hand a good assortment of Pocket Books, Cutlery, Brushes, Looking Glasses, and Perfumery of all kinds. Also, Coach, Furniture and Silk Hat Varnishes.

March 1.

Street.
C. William Loring, Counsellor, 39 Court Street.
E. P. Whipple, Superintendent of Merchants' Reading Room.

Enoch A. Hobart, Dry Goods Jobber, Milk Street.
Seth Adams, Machinist, South Boston.
Horace Williams, Treasurer of Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation; resides at Roxbury.
Thomas W. Hooper, Paying Teller of Merchants' Bank; resides in Charlestown.
Dexter Brigham, Jr., Express Office, 8 Court Street.
William A. Pierpont, Brass Founder and Machinist, corner
of Blake's Court and Harrison Avenue.
Moses Kimball, Boston Museum.
Edwin R. Clark, Dealer in Lace Goods, 269 Washington

MAIN OFFICE, No. 4 MUSEUM BUILDING,

engaged exclusively in the trade. As a general rule there is TWENTY PER CENT. SAVED in purchasing of us. We

CHARLES WAITE, No. 54 CORNHILL has the following BOOKS for sale, at Low prices:
Lectures on Science and Art, by Dr. Lardner, 2 vols.
United States Dispensary, by Wood and Bache.
Clarke's Commentary on the New Testament, in 1 vol.
Henry's Commentary, in 6 vols., sheep.
Patrick, Lowth, Whitby, Arnold, and Lowman's Commentary, in 4 vols.

Free Church Pulpit, 3 vols.

American Pulpit, 2 vols. in one.

Relics of the Revolution.

Life and Observations of Rev. E. F. Newell.

Walks of Usefulness, by Miss Prior.

Wheaton on the Law of Nations.

Together with a good assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, and the ordinary kinds of Stationery, wholested and retail.

3t Feb. 23. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Bureaus, Card Tables, Mattrasses,
Bedsteads, Centre do. Carpeting,
Sofas Dining do. Clocks,
Looking Glasses Common do. Chairs, &c.,
and all other articles usually kept in a Furniture Store, and
warranted to be of good quality, and at as low prices as at any
other establishment in the city.

N. B. Goods leased on the most favorable terms.

G. W. PRUDEN.

EDWARD HENNESSY, DEALER IN CHAIRS and Chamber Furniture. No. 23 Brattle Street, Boston, a few doors from Court Street. Painted Chamber Furniture, of all kinds. A general assortment of Chairs, consisting of Boston Pattern Mahogany Arm Chair, new style Cane Seat Office do. Rotary do. do. Common do. do. Extra strong common chairs, suitable for offices and stores. A general assortment of cane seat and common chairs, also Rocking Chairs and Stools of all kinds, constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail, April 28, 1847.

otice.

N. B. Best quality Live Geese Feathers selling very cheap
tf Apr. 22

CRANDIN, DUDLEY & BLAKE, SURGEON DENTISTS, No. 238 WASHINGTON STREET,
Boston, warrant the Teeth inserted by them to answer all the
purposes of natural ones.

19
Dec. 8.

### For the Herald and Journal. A LESSON OF FAITH.

Written on meeting with a little bird, during an afternoon walk, on one of the late stormy days.

Sweet little wanderer from a flowery clime, O whither speed'st thou on thy weary way ?-Say, what bright land of song and summer-time Hast thou forsaken, northward here to stray ?

Here are no groves of beauty for thy rest, No leafy nook to screen thy woolly nest, Nor insect swarm to yield the day's repast.

But here the winter's wind, with hollow moan, From polar regions, sweeps the hill and vale Binding each leafless tree and brook and stone, In icy fetters of the snow and hail.

Then stay no longer 'mid this cold and gloom-Fly, fly away, to where the skies are warm; O linger not, or death will be thy doom, From pinching hunger, or the driving

The little warbler soared into the air. Then resting on its wing, in song replied, Whose music tones so full of meaning were, Its lack of human language well supplied:-

"The creature of a father's love am I. Without whose ken the sparrow cannot fall; Who feeds the raven at his needy cry, My wants will care for at my feeblest call."

I struggled hard to stem my gushing tears; With burning shame my face was crimson Reproached my faithless heart for dubious fears, Wept for my unbelief, to doubt no more.

#### ALL'S FOR THE BEST. BY MARTIN F. TUPPER.

All's for the best ; be sanguine and cheerful ; Trouble and sorrow are friends in disguise; Nothing but folly goes faithless and fearful; Courage forever is happy and wise; All for the best-if a man would but know it Providence wishes us all to be blest; There is no dream of the pundit and poet; Heaven is gracious, and—all's for the best!

All for the best! set this on your standard Soldier of sadness, or pilgrim of love, Who to the shores of despair may have wandered A way-wearied swallow, or heart-stricken dove; All for the best !- be man but confiding. Providence tenderly governs the rest, And the frail bark of His creature is guiding, Wisely and wearily, all for the best.

All for the best ! then fling away terrors, Meet all your fears and your foes in the van. And in the midst of your dangers and errors, Trust like a child, while you strive like a man All's for the best !- unbiassed, unbounded, Providence reigns from the east to the west; And by both wisdom and mercy surrounded, Hope and be happy, for all's for the best.

### LADIES.

#### From the Mother's Assistant. "SAW UP AND SAW DOWN."

PRIZE ARTICLE-BY MRS. HELEN C. KNIGHT

Concluded

Alas! that this should be a specimen for the rest of the week. On Saturday night, Mr. Giles paid off his workmen. Two men were sitting in the barn talking over the week's work: two men were leaning, in their shirt sleeves, over the fence, discussing the merits of Mr. Giles's cabbages; Philip, Madison, and myself-for my brothers were always anxious and willing to help me along with them—with James Giles, were standing among the cows, patting one, pulling the ears of another, and admiring them all, especially the heifer which we wanted to buy .-Meanwhile, Mr. Giles came out with his wallet settled with the men and laid out their plans for the next week. "Where are the boys?" he asked, not seeing us. Philip and Madison issued forth from behind the cows, somewhat hesitatingly, into the presence of their master. He was a tall, dark, stern-looking man, and not of gentle speech. The boys all about were afraid of him, especially of invading his peach and apple-orchard, for he was always sure to find them out. Mr. Giles had wonderful ubiquity about his premises, and those who did well for him, he was sure to befriend. He eyed the boys keenly. "Do you mean to go through the world as you have worked for me?" he asked, abrubtly, nodding to Madison. Madison looked down abashed; "and you," he continued, "you Philip, I know your name, for I buried a little one by that name,"-upon which the strong man's voice grew tremulous-" if you go through the world as you have worked for me, you will be a man, a rich man, an influential man, and a good man, I hope; and that is because you are willing to work for it." I looked out from behind a cow to hear the conversation. "And depend upon it, boys, as is the boy, so is the man," continued Mr. Giles; "what you are a boy, you will be a man, Philip. I will give you two shillings a day, and your brother shall have just what he has earned, namely, fourpence a day; upon which he began to make the change. There was a solemn pause, broken at last by low sobs .-Madison was crying through sheer mortification I remember I wanted to come to the rescue; and getting up to poor Madison's side, I looked stoutly up into Mr. Giles's face and said, pulling Madison's sleeve, "He can saw wood, sir, he can saw!" How I got the courage, I am at loss to imagine. "Can he?" said Mr. Giles, pleasantly turning from the money in his hand, " I am very glad to hear that he is good for something. As he gave the wages into their hands, he said in a marked manner to Philip, " I shall be glad of your work next week, Philip;" upon which he went back into the house, leaving us standing, and for a time speechless. Philip and I looked at each other. "I wont have it! I won't have any of his money!" at length said Madison, flinging his quarter upon the ground. Philip quietly picked it up, and walked home. Nothing vas said. Mother was waiting for us, with our frugal meal. "And now I suppose you come with your first Saturday night's earnings," she said, smiling at us through the open window. Philip soberly laid in her lap, when we entered, the money, his own and Madison's. She looked at it and asked how it thus happened. "It is too bad! I'll never work again!" said Madison, after we had given her all the explanation we could, his kerchief still in communication with

"And mother, I told Mr. Giles he could saw," said I, as if an important extenuation had been added. There was no mistaking our mother's look, though she said nothing. was grieved and anxious; neither pity, or con-

dolence, or blame came from her lips.

On the next evening, Sabbath evening, as we all sat on a rude bench, Philip's handy-work, at all sat on a rude bench, l'hilip's handy-work, at the back side of the house, with the Western sky for our picture, my mother recurred to the subject. Madison had been particularly meek and obliging all day, and his mind now calm, was open to reason and instruction. "My son," she said, taking his hand, and looking into his face, "do you not know that your industrious habits must be your main dependance in this world; that any character which is worth having must be earned by effort? Do you not know that it is only by patient, courageous work-

ing, that any good is gotten?" She paused .-"Madison, what you undertake, you must go through with manfully. Will you lag and dally by the way, a burden to yourself and to your

"I can saw," murmured he, looking pitifully down, "I like to saw."

"And do you know why?" she asked, earnestly, "it is because you have mastered the saw; you have actually conquered a wood pile; and so conquer all difficulties; work at them until they disappear before you; then you will feel manly; then you will know how great is your power to do; then you will love to do." "I can't rake; I don't like to," muttered

Madison. "Can't!" said she with spirit; "will my son be conquered by a rake? What the saw

could not do, shall the rake do?" "No, mother," he answered with a decision uncommon to him, as he caught her spirit; then

he added, looking down, "but I don't want to rake with Mr. Giles's rake." "Then we shall never get our heifer, for nobody will have Madison now Mr. Giles turns him away," said Philip dolorously, as his heifer

prospects seemed darkened.
"Not have the heifer!" echoed I, ready to cry; there was a long pause. Madison looked as if he felt good for nothing, as if he would give all the world to get out of this responsible corner. Heifer or or no heifer was the question. and it seemed to depend upon him, still more

upon his work. He looked around for relief, but

in the faces of neither mother or brother did re-

lief appear. His mother had not the money to advance, and Philip was doing all he could. " Make up your mind to go back and ask Mr. Giles to let you try again," said our mother; "and then, Madison, take hold with a stout heart, of what is before you, and do it; do it and never flinch;" and then she told us how every thing truly valuable was to be earned by struggling and effort, the long striving which

alone could open heaven to us. In the morning, Madison appeared with a sorry air. He was undecided and therefore unhappy. How many inefficient boys of older growth can sympathize with him! Coveting the fruit of industry, yet incapable and unwilling to put shoulder to shoulder, and hand to hand, in the great battle of life.

At an early hour he went to his saw. Little by little, one stick at a time, he finished the wood necessay for the day. "I have done this," said he to himself; "I have done it—it is only saw up and saw down; what we want is to come to the point and then act, mother says." stopped and surveyed his position: the heifer, Philip, his mother, and last, though not least, his reputation. "I must," he declared, stamping his foot firmly on a stick, "I must make up my mind, mother says, and then do it." Upon this, he turned and walked into the house.

" Mother, I will go to Mr. Giles's," he said, entering the kitchen, and planting himself before her at his full height; the stoop in his back actually disappearing. She looked at him and her countenance expressed all he could wish. I do not know what passed between him and Mr. Giles, but Madison came home that evening in the highest spirits. "Mother!" he exclaimed, "I should like to be a farmer. I like farming, first rate." It was easy enough to see that his hand went with his will, and they both went right. He felt the genuine joy of conquering himself, and achieving a work. Madison has since said, that when well nigh giving up, or when he began to lag by the way, he cried aloud to his flagging energies, "Do it! do it! a stout heart, mother says. If I can saw I can rake; and after all it is only saw up and saw down. I must help myself or nobody will," and away flew his

rake over the hay. It was the third year of our residence in the one-story house, on a pleasant September afterthat Bossy entered the yard. Philir behind her, Madison by her side, now and then patting her affectionately; mother and I were in the barn door awaiting her arrival.

"It is ours, our cow!" I exclaimed in ecstacy. "Is she not a beauty, mother?" exclaimed Madison, driving her so as to display her broad side to the best advantage. "One of the best heifers that Mr. Giles ever had, he says. Oh mother, where is the new pail? I learned all about milking over to Mr. Giles's. See her bag; is it not a beauty, mother?" As Philip threw back his hat, showing his sun-burnt features, lighted up with interest, he looked like the impersona tion of bright, elastic, healthy boyhood.

Need I say that never was milk sweeter, nicer richer, whiter, than was that. Need I say that never cow existed like Bossy, never one so fat, so amiable, so excellent. Never was cow like that cow; and why? Because we had earned her. She was the product of our resolute toil. In her, my brothers tasted the sweets of achievement, as well as sweet milk. From that time Madison never grumbled. A change had been gradually wrought in his character. He understood what a power he possessed of doing, and he flung off his lounging, indolent, complaining habits. Ah, our mother understood a great secret, the importance of giving boys something to do, and making them work it out resolutely to the end; the activities of boyhood need to be disciplined and directed. Boys weary of continual play, yearn for something to accomplish. Give it to them, and then compel steady, persevering effort, until it be finished. In the end they are better boys and happier boys for it. It is the only right preparatory training to fit them for success in business, and for steady, well-directed effort in mature life. And this is one reason why the country possesses advantages over the city, in the training of boys. In the country there is something for them to do, and space to do it in. In teaching children to be useful, parents need much forbearance and great resolution. Their awkward, bungling, or reluctant attempts are discouraging and vexatious, and a father will often angrily send off his boy and do the thing himself, in far less time, and in far better style, rather than take the trouble to teach. and to encourage his son to execute it. It was not so with our mother. In the garden, the barn, and the wood-house, her looks and words of encouragement everywhere presided. She gradually accustomed us to active duty, assigning to each of us some work to do, and following us up until it was done, and well done. She inspired as with energy and cheerfulness, and made us relish the work, and bade us witness the good results flowing from industrious habits. Ah, it is our mother that made us what we are. And now we have just returned from this dear home of our boyhood, no longer the dingy, yellow, one-story house, but a commodious dwelling of two stories, with ample portico in front, and the cool shadows of honeysuckle and acacia, inviting you to linger there. It belongs to Philip, the indefatigable fruit-grower. Look into his nursery and gardens; they are young yet, but is it not enough to delight one's eyes, to say nothing of the taste? They are the work of his own hands. His vicinity to the city affords him ar extensive market, and he has already exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Look at his house, and the young shrubbery growing so luxurioustly in every direction. There is a little bed-room, in that house, which is a more interesting object still. It is nearly on the site of the old bed-room. It commands a beautiful view of

the garden and of the Western sky, and of a

full of love and gratitude, and she blesses God | church. And yet she is never in a hurry. She | the French nation, and conducted towards Paris | produced. The example of long exercises being she seems to perpetuate her youth. Her last gazing idly at vacancy. days seem her best days. How do Madison This good habit, our days seem her best days. How do Madison and I rejoice to leave the dry, dusty city, for a Sabbath at Philip's. The Sabbath is truly a sesses it, as long as she lives. Sabbath there, so peace speaking, and full of love.

Madison holds an important post in the ex-tensive firm of "Giles & Co." He is a young-one day, and then repeat it every day, and in a er brother of old Giles, the farmer, Madison's little time, the habit is established first master, who now gives him as warm a welcome as any one in the village. "Do you remember the morning that you came back to work? But thank your mother for that," said the old gentleman, chuckling and shaking Madison's hand with a right hearty shake. Yes, Madison earned the character which Mr. Giles gave of him to his city brother. Behold what it has gained for him.

It is Monday morning, and we have just returned to town. I never enter the city and my the Austrian monarchy, than when the beself a better man; a more tranquil, sober, homeear-" take hold with a stout heart my son, of whatever lies before you;" and the well-remem-

But sad news awaits me. Cousin Madison dear boy, a dear boy! I see your mother gled inmates beneath their ruins. my life over again !" upon which he drew a deep ever witnessed. sigh, and arose to go.

say to all cousin Madisons that we were early daughter of the king. Her father and mother, indoctrinated, patiently, courageously "to saw up in the consternation of their flight, were comand saw down;" that was the secret of mother's management, and of overcoming the thousand obstacles to advancement and success, which young men, without property, or influen- gry thunders, fills the air. The glare of bursttial friends, must necessarily meet with, in the great world of business; and if necessary for flagration, portentously gleam through the winthe inward life, is this patient, courageous, ferer. She in vain buries her head beneath the pains-taking course? Does it not constitute bedclothes to shut out the horrid cries of the asthat striving which the Savior speaks of, by sailants and the shrieks of the wounded. which, we can alone secure peace and purity, God's blessing, and heaven, at last?

So ends the brief record of my friend's life. Portsmouth, N. H.

# CHILDREN.

### A CHILD'S EVENING PRAYER.

Ere on my bed my limbs I lay, God grant me grace my prayers to say O God! preserve my mother dear, In strength and health for many a year : And O! preserve my father too. And may I pay him reverence due; And may I my best thoughts employ To be my parents' hope and joy; And O! preserve my brothers both From evil doings and from sloth. And may we always love each other. Our friends, our father and our mother : And still, O Lord, to me impar An innocent and grateful heart, That after my last sleep, I may COLERIDGE.

## A CHILD INVITED TO JESUS.

Come to Jesus-little sinner, Come to him this very day; Bend upon your knees before him, He will teach you how to pray.

Come to Jesus-for he loves you, He's so great, and kind, and good ; ] Come to Jesus-he will wash you In his own most precious blood.

### THE PURE IN HEART.

A gentleman, in one of his visits among the poor, met with one of his Sabbath School scholars, a little girl not six years old, who had just begun to read the New Testament .-This child being fond of singing, was anxious to possess one of the school hymn books, which the gentleman kindly promised her, on condition that she would learn to read the fifth and sixth chapters of St. Matthew's gospel, within the space of a fortnight. The little girl immediately undertook the task, and having brought her two chapters to the gentleman, began to read, but when she finished the first twelve verses, he caused her to stop, in order to inquire of her which of the qualities described in the beauties she should desire most to possess. She paused a little while, and, and then replied, with a modest smile, "I would rather be pure in

The gentleman asked her wherefore she should choose this blessed quality above all the rest .-In reply to which she answered to this purpose "Sir, if I had a pure heart, I should then pos sess all the other good qualties spoken of in this chapter."-Zion's Advocate.

### EXCHANGING PEARLS.

A little orphan boy, about twelve years of age, while fishing on the banks of the Tennessee river, picked up a large pearl among the muscle-Returning home, he accidentally exhibited it while rummaging in his pockets, filled with fish-lines, corks, shells, coppers, bait, &c. A gentleman who was standing by, observing the costly treasure, asked the little fellow how much he should give him for it. "O," said the boy, "a bit or two-just as you please." "No. replied the other, "you must not sell it for a trifle, it is worth a great sum. I will send it to Nashville, to be sold, and the proceeds of it shall be applied to your education." The pearl was sent to a lapidary in Nashville, who estimated it to be worth \$500! Let it glitter in the diadem of a crowned head, and that boy's mind be enriched with jewels whose lustre shall outshine and outlive the lustre of diamonds, and he will have parted with it for a pearl of greater price.

### THE PROMPT GIRL.

The prompt girl rises with the lark in the morning. When the gray dawn steals in at her window, she springs from her bed and in a very few minutes she is dressed and ready to make er, if necessary; or if not needed there, to go to her devotions and her study. She has done, perhaps, in fifteen minutes, what the dilitory girl would be an hour and a half in doing, and did it equally as well. She is always in time. She never keeps the table waiting, and never comes after the blessing. She is never late at prayers; never late at school: never late at trian attendant left her, and she was received by

for the boys. "Such sons!" she says. And who, under God, has made us what we are?— she has as much as she needs, to do every thing Oh. mother! mother! Philip still seeks her di- well and in time. She saves all the time that rection and advice about everything concerning the dilatory girl spends in sauntering, in considhim; and his Mary regards her with reverential ering what to do next, in reading frivolous matlove; while in little Jane—Jenny we pet her— ters, out of the proper time for reading, and

It is, however, within the reach of all. Only

### SKETCHES.

#### MARIA LOUISA.

BY REV. J. S. C. ABBOTT. A darker day never enveloped in its gloon

office, after leaving Philip's, without feeling my- leaguering hosts of Napoleon encompassed Vienloving God-fearing man; and, shall I add it, a showering shots and shells upon the doomed na, and from their encircling batteries were greater shrinking from the toils and perplexities city. The armies of Austria, in repeated conof city life. But, "never flinch," sounds in my flicts, had been mown down and scattered by the resistless conquerer. As the eagles of Napoleon glittered upon the hills which overlook bered accents of my mother's voice, prompts me the city, the Royal family, with the "hot haste which terror inspires, had fled far off into the But sad news awaits me. Cousin Madison wilds of Hungary. It is midnight. The sky Jones is dead. He died poor, and a broken- is streaked with the fiery projectiles which, like hearted, desolate old man. His sons have meteors of death, are descending into the ruined him. Ungoverned, idle and dissolute, thronged and dismayed metropolis. Flames are they have brought his grey hairs in sorrow to the bursting forth in every part of the city. All grave. The last time I saw him, it was my hap-piness to befriend him." "Thank ye! thank of refuge. Red hot balls crush their way ye!" he exclaimed kindly and gratefully. I through dwellings of brick and stone. Shells could not realize it was the proud, rich man, who explode in the cradle of the infant, and upheavwas the terror of my boyhood. "You are a ing the most massy dwellings, bury their manhad the right of it; Jane was right; she taught of two hundred thousand combatants fill the you not to be afraid of work. That big yard midnight air, and mingle with the thunders of and barn wasn't for nothing;—if I could live one of the most awful bombardments earth has

In one of the chambers of the royal palace Poor cousin Madison! Ah,-yes! I would there lies a maiden, sixteen years of age, the pelled to leave behind them their sick child .-Her cheek is flushed with fever, and again paled with terror as the uproar of the assault, like aning shells and the flames of the spreading conthe business of the outward, how much more for dows, upon the eye of the sick and terrified suf-

In the midst of this most dreadful scene the gates of the city are suddenly thrown open, and small party emerge, and with a flag of truce pass through the embattling hosts till they approach the presence of Napoleon. They inform him of the situation and the peril of the princess. He instantly orders the direction of every gun to be changed, which might endanger her person. The flag of truce again retires within the walls, and the awful bombardment continues. For ten long hours this terrific storm of iron descends upon the city, till three thousand shells have filled its streets with ruins and with blood. But Maria Louisa remains upon her bed unharmed, though other parts of her father's palace are blown from their foundations. Little did she imagine, in the consternation of that dreadful night, that it was her future husband who was thus raining down destruction upon her father's capital. And little did the plebian conquerer imagine, as he compassionately changed the direction of his guns, that this maiden was o be the queen of France, and that by this bombardment he was wooing and winning for his bride a daughter of the Cæsars. A daughter of the Cæsars! What a myste-

rious influence there is in ancestral renown .-Napoleon even, the creator of his crown, the fabricator of his own glory, was dazzled by its glare. Maria Louisa was a lineal descendant of the proudest monarchs of Rome. The blood which circulated in her veins had passed to her from the Cæsars, and through the heroic heart of Maria Theresa. She had been cradled and nurtured amid scenes of moral sublimity and regal magnificence, which, one would think, would give an impress of granduer even to the meanest soul. Surely, then, her spirit must be animated with all that is lofty and ennobling in human character. Alas, it was not so! She was nothing more than a mild, amiable, pretty girl, utterly incapable of cherishing an idea of magnanimity or of heroism. She was endowed, by nature, only with those qualities which were nost commonplace and earthly, and was entirely unqualified to act a noble part in the lofty

drama through which she was destined to move. Napoleon, despairing of offspring from Josebhine, and consumed with the most intense desire to have an heir who should inherit his glory and perpetuate his name, resolves to sever the ties which bind him to Josephine, the wife of his youth, and to obtain a more youthful bride from the subservient monarchies around him .-He hoped thus to secure an heir in whose person should be allied all that was glorious in his own achievements, and all that is illustrious in exalted descent. The repudiation of Josephine, strong as were the political motives which led o it, is the darkest stain upon the character of Napoleon. And, like all wrong doing, however seemingly prosperous for a time, it promoted final disaster and woe. A pique originating in this marriage, alienated Alexander of Russia from the French Emperor, and hence the campaign of Moscow, and the imprisonment of Napoleon upon the rock of St. Helena. When the lesign of Napoleon was known, every court in Europe was emulous of the honor of such an alliance. The Bourbons, in their exile, would gladly furnish a princess of the royal blood, as a bride for the mighty conquerer. The Russian Court proffers any of its high-born maidens to the acceptance of the master spirit, at whose frown all Europe trembles. And the Austrian monarchy, the proudest of all earthly dynasties, eagerly seeks alliance with the soldier of fortune, who has twice entered its capital in triumph. and reposed, with his plebian marshals, in palaces. After much deliberation, Napoleon decided to accept the alliance of Austria. posals were made for Maria Louisa, and eagerly accepted. Maria was then nineteen years of age, and was most happy to be honored as the bride of one who had filled the world with his renown. Napoleon was forty-two. On the 12th day of March, 1810, apparently without emotion, she left the palaces of her fathers, surrounded by all the pomp the Austrian monarchy could confer, to meet her future husband. As the long train of carriages left Vienna, the people gazed mournfully upon the scene. Maria Antoinette, the last princess Austria had furnished for the throne of France, but a few years before had perished miserably upon the scaffold. The populace were only prevented by the soldiers, from cutting the traces of the carriages her appearance in the family, to assist her moth- and preventing the departure. The gorgeo procession proceeded on its way towards the frontiers of France. Napoleon had never yet

with the highest possible accompaniments of imperial splendor. The bells rang their merriest peals of congratulation. The Austrian and tri-colored flag floated in friendly embrace were spread over her path. France, then in the brethren for long exercises. It is

youthful impetuosity. The postillions were or- within the means of grace. dered to drive upon the gallop to the palace of This evil ought to be remedied, and if every such an uproar of rejoicing, as when Napoleon est, it is time to stop.

And let him remember that he would probathe Tuilleries, from which Josephine, but three bly do more good to stop right in the middle of months before, had been so cruelly rejected.—
Four queens held the bridal train of Maria Louple are tired.

a discourse than to preach an hour after the people are tired. isa, and the ambassadors of all the courts of Europe revolved around her as their central luminary. But who can tell how dismally these rejoicings fell upon the ear of Josephine as she sat weeping in her deserted chambers. In one year from that time Maria was placed

upon that mysterious couch of suffering from which no regal wealth or splendor can purchase exemption. Her pains were long protracted died Jan. 11, aged 87 years. Sister Nickerson and her anguish dreadful. The attendant phy- was, for more than 60 years, the faithful comsicians, in the utmost trepidation informed Na- panion of Br. Daniel Nickerson, whose history poleon that the life of the mother or the child and death were noticed in Zion's Herald of Nov. must be sacrificed. "Save the mother," said 3d, to which the reader is requested to refer. Napoleon; but, perceiving that they had lost She came into the Methodist Church in the autheir presence of mind, in view of the peril of tumn of 1797, under the labors of Br. E. Mudge. so illustrious a patient, he immediately added, and continued a faithful and consistent member Do as you would with the wife of the hum- until called to a higher seat above. Her eulogy blest tradesman in the Rue St. Denis." The can be written in few words. As a citizen and physicians, reassured, returned to their duty, neighbor, she was beloved by all. As a mother. and the crisis was passed.

had been anticipated by all France, with the died of a paryletic shock, in about 36 hours most sincere interest. It had been previously from its attack. She retained her senses to the announced that the cannon of the Invalids should last; was perfectly resigned and happy. proclaim the advent of the expected heir to the Thus we have committed to the peaceful grave throne. If the child were a princess, twenty- the oldest member of our church in town, and one guns were to be fired; if a prince, one hun- the last of the class referred to in her husband's dred. At six o'clock in the morning of the 20th obituary. We repeat, peace to her memory. of March, 1810, all Paris was aroused by the deep booming of those heavy guns, reverberating over the city in annunciation of the arrival of the welcome stranger. Every window was instantaneously thrown open. Every ear was on the alert. The slumberers were roused from H., Feb. 13, aged 44 years. He was attacked their pillows, and silence pervaded all the streets with the typhoid fever, which resulted in congesof the busy metropolis, as the vast throngs stood tion on the brain. motionless to count the tidings which those ex- The writer was appointed to Holderness durplosions were thundering into their ears. The ing the years 1843 and 1844, and from a most heart of the great capital ceased to beat, and in intimate association with the deceased, during all her glowing veins the current of life stood these two years, he found him the truest and the interest was intense beyond all conception.

The gunners delayed for a moment the next disonly by his own relatives, but by the small charge, and all Paris stood breathless in sus-church in that place. He was steward, classoaded, pealed forth the most welcome an-chorister, &c., all the duties of which offices he nouncement, and from the entire city one uni- endeavored to perform, and cheerfully, too. He versal roar of acclamation rose and blended with was deprived of his reason during all his sicktheir thunders. Never was an earthly monarch ness, yet we have the fullest confidence, in view greated with a more affecting demonstration of of his uniform piety, his undeviating Christian a nation's love and homage. The birth of the course for several years, that he is at rest with King of Rome, how illustrious! The thought- his adorable Savior. ful mind will pause and muse upon the striking Northfield, N. H., Feb. 23. contrast furnished by his death. Who could then have imagined that his renowned father would perish a prisoner in a dilapidated stable in St. Helena, and that this child, a nation's idol, would linger through a few short years of neglect and sorrow, and sink into a forgotten grave.

# MINISTERIAL.

#### For the Herald and Journal. LONG EXERCISES.

Br. Stevens :- When our Savior commissioned his apostles to go and preach the gospel, among

other things he commanded them to "be wise as serpents and harmless as doves." This injunction, without doubt, was intended to be applied to all who are called to preach

the gospel from that time to the end of the world. But there is a practice quite too common, with many who call themselves ministers of the New Testament, which, in our estimation, is a violation of this precept. We allude to long public exercises. We care not how long a man prays in secret, provided he attends to his other duties as he ought, but it must be confessed that long sermons and long prayers are among the things that are hard to be endured. It seems as though any man who understood as much of human nature as every Methodist

preacher ought to, might readily discover that it was not a very wise course to preach long sermons. Unless a discourse is unusually interesting, there are very few congregations that will listen, with any degree of attention or patience, more than an hour at the longest. Many become weary and dull, and rather than endure a religion, and joined the M. E. Church, at Sand-long and tedious eversion theoretical theoretical religion, and joined the M. E. Church, at Sand-long and tedious eversion theoretical religion, and joined the M. E. Church, at Sand-long and tedious eversion theoretical religion. long and tedious exercise, they will remain at wich, N. H., under the labors of Rev. C. W. home. I have known preachers who were by Levings, about 5 years ago. no means deficient in talent, greatly diminish their congregations by this practice. A man plated, and which he met in joyful hope of glomay interest himself, perhaps, for an hour and a rious immortality beyond the grave. half or two hours, but he cannot interest a whole assembly so long, unless it be on some extraordinary occasion. If a preacher must dwell ar hour and a half, on one subject, it would be much more profitable to divide it into two discourses. His hearers would listen with much what they heard.

more patience, and be more likely to remember This practice is not only unwise, but it is productive of harm. Many who attend public ing, but was endured with truly Christian paworship are those who labor hard during the week; being unused to sitting, they in a short time become weary in this position, drowsiness frequently ensues, and it is much harder to keep awake than many imagine. At such times all that is said becomes dull and uninteresting, consequently they are not profited. And it avails but little for a preacher to scold at his hearers hours on their seats. A minister once complained to one of his hearers for sleeping during the sermon. "I acknowledge," said the man, "that I did get to sleep. I kept awake, however, long enough to hear one sermon them." for sleeping, when he keeps them a couple of "that I did get to sleep. I kept awake, how-ever, long enough to hear one sermon, then I ever, long enough to hear one serinon, dather went to sleep and slept a long time, and then awoke in season to hear you preach long enough awoke in season to hear you preach long enough Church, are authorised Agents, to whom payment may be Church, are authorised Agents, to whom payment may be Church, are authorised Agents, to whom payment may be

Persons who do not enjoy religion are fre-Persons who do not enjoy religion are irequently driven away from the means of grace, who would attend if the exercises were not so tedious. It lessens a preacher's influence, and to some extent, hinders his usefulness. We sometimes say to our friends, "why do you not attend our meeting?—don't you like the preachattend our meeting?—do er?" "Yes," they say, "we like him well enough, and we believe he is honest and preaches the truth, but his sermons are so long and we get so tired and sleepy, that we had rather stay at home." Nor is this all the harm that is

from every tower. Triumphal arches, illumina- certain death to the meeting. But if a preacher ted cities, and civic and military processions opens a social meeting with a prayer of ten or greeted her progress, while the horses of her chariot buried their hoofs in beds of roses which an hour, he certainly cannot complain of his zenith of its pride, and intoxicated with glory, be seen how souls may be ruined, by God's peofrom the Rhine to the Pyrenees, resounded with all the expressions and demonstrations of rejoicall the expressions and demonstrations of rejoically the expressions and demonstrations of rejoically the expression and the expression ing. Napoleon met her near the Compeigne.— ship interesting and profitable. By being Springing from his own carriage, he eagerly tedious and formal, meetings become dull and leaped into that of the Empress, and, entirely uninteresting, and the unconverted have no disregardless of all the restraints and etiquette of courts, folded her in his embrace with the most lively and interesting, many are induced to come

Compeigne. This unexpected ardor was not at one will try, it may be. Let every preacher enall unwelcome to Maria, and a few hours in the deavor to condense his thoughts into as small society of her imperial husband invested her a compass as he can, and make himself well unwith such a queenly case and affability, that she derstood, and continually keep in mind, that if could hardly be recognized by her former attendants. The marriage ceremony was celebrated erally be sufficient to express his desires, if he with the utmost splendor at St. Cloud, and nev-studies conciseness; and that when he has er, before or since, has Paris resounded with spoken thirty, or forty-five minutes at the long-

# BIOGRAPHICAL.

TRYPHENA NICKERSON, of Orrington, Me., she was excelled by few. As a Christian, and The birth of this child was an event which a Methodist, her praise is in all the churches. She

Orrington, Eeb. 24.

Br. JOHN BRIGGS died in Holderness N.

When the twenty-first gun had been fired, most engaged Christian that he has ever known The next moment the guns, double leader, superintendent of the Sabbath School,

Miss EMELINE F. BEANREE died of consump tion, in Manchester, Conn., Jan. 31, aged 23.-She was converted when nine years of age, but for want of proper encouragement she lost the blessing, but regained it at the age of twelve, and has ever since been a consistent and devoted Christian. She experienced the blessing of holiness at a camp-meeting, held in Bolton last Sept., and retained it until death. She suffered much. Her triumph over death was complete From the first of her sickness she expressed a desire to die, if such were the will of God .-And twice, previous to her death, when thought to be dying, she expressed great joy. Her last words were, "all is well."

L. DAGGETT, JR. Wapping, So. Windsor, Conn., Feb. 14.

STEPHEN WITHAM died in Castine, Feb. 25, aged 38 years. He was converted in 1840, under the labors of Rev. T. Hill. At first his evidence was feeble and faint, but afterward bright and clear; his course was onward and upward, even and consistent. He honored his standing in the church and died in great peace. He was a subject of hard fortune, and grappled severely with poverty and want, but he was patient and happy. But few have been more conscientious and faithful; but few whose prayers and counsels have left a more healthy influence. He went in triumph and joined the blood-washed GEORGE PRATT. throng.

Castine, Feb. 25.

LOBENZO D. TILTON died in this village, sudden, but an event which he had long contem-

Great Falls, Feb. 10.

CATHERINE FALL, wife of Br. Tristam Fall, died in Berwick, Me., Dec. 7, aged 28 years.-Sister Fall had been a worthy member of the M. E. Church, in this place for a number of years past. Her sickness was long and very distresstience. She met her death in glorious triumph.

Great Falls, Feb. 10.

#### TERMS OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL.

The Association of brethren who undertake the risk and

1. The Herald and Journal is published weekly,

3. All Communications designed for publi

Vol. XIX.

A WE Lift, through perpetual

a gateway, Opens a passage rude to estward the Oregon f Eastward, with devious Through the Sweet-wa braska; And to the South, fre

Down upon their desola

Fretted with sands an desert, Numberless torrents, Like the great cords of Spreading between the

Billowy bays of grass e Bright with luxuriant el Over these wander the buck; Over them wander the Fires that blast and l Over them wander the s

Staining the desert with Circles and sails aloft, o Like the implacable soul By invisible stairs ascen

THOUGHTS ON : some time to expre ture and operation

For the

the faith by which These two poin for the well-being yet, opinions appea of modern date, w ties. I have refer is accounted to the righteousness. Some ners have fully sub right to believe th any evidence of th an act of faith, by I am very sure that trine, nor did I ev few years. I am aware that

nature and manner We may have diffe of mind-and the mind arrives at a great danger when ogy of Scripture a theories. Mr. Wes that he taught that to believe that our did, indeed, fall in homily of the chur before the Universi confidence which through the merit given, and he reco &c. This he saw after, in a letter to saw and taught th cede the forgiveness not be identical wit sins are forgiven;

fruit or effect of jus this subject with s difficulty on this po tention. I will That Mr. Wesley of personal pardon ing faith, is certain ter to his brother plainly states that t in order to be parde contradiction.'

Again, we have be sermon on justificati he says, "I cannot better than in the 'The only instrumer is, a sure trust and hath and will forgiv cepted us again int Christ's death and the preceding paragrafying faith," but h faith by which we days, and there is a lieving "that God our sins," &c. T dence, and hope for But he says, ";

only a divine evider was in Christ recon but a sure trust an for my sins, that he for me." These are testimony which G and this faith appro selves, by which w held the soul in b thoughts and views way of salvation, & ecause he first lo himself for us, we, ourselves to him an If it be asked b

this faith, the answ God, but he does n souls; it is only t such as despair of s and plead for mercy only hope. To such "Faith is the nece tion. Yes, and th thereof. This is the observed, that the v (for it is the gift that worketh not, him for righteousness and then accept the Yes, to all that be faith, and by an act mercy of God, other ed to us for righteon ed that faith is not nistake the nature the evidence of thir ley, "it is a spirithings of God."

How can man Notice Mr. Wesley cannot love God ti

we cannot know his nesses it to our spi we cannot believe the work already d don, would be a per